



THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOLUME 88, No. 1

JANUARY, 1954

WHOLE NUMBER 714

Contents

	PAGE
The President General's Message	3
My Neighbor Boys (Poem)—Lila Baker Mansfield	4
A Prayer (Poem)—Ernest Tilly	4
Trustees of American Heritage—Col. John C. Jennison, Jr.	5
An Investment in the Future—Rock Hill, S. C., Police Department	7
Communism and the College Student—John Edgar Hoover	10
John Hanson—Mary Clark Littell	11
Satellite Justice on Trial—Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr.	13
Christian Citizenship—Mrs. Will Ed Gupton	18
The Acton (Mass.) Monument—Allan L. Truax	19
Isolationism Preferred—Grace Lee Kenyon	21
Heroes of the Valley—Mrs. Tula Barbee	23
Interesting Data in Revolutionary Times—Ethel L. Moore	25
Polio Prevention	26
Know Your Christian Colleges—Clemmie Henry	27
The Sculpture of Liberty for the Yorktown Victory Monument—Oskar J. W. Hansen	29
Members of the S. A. R. in the 83rd Congress	31
D. A. R. Circle at Chautauqua—Margaret Bruce Horn	32
Treasures of Our Museum—Historical Staffordshire—Dorothy Le Vere Halloran	33
The Henry Lyman Hall Place—Helen Kennard MacKenzie	34
National Defense—Marguerite C. Patton and Frances B. Lucas	35
With the Chapters	39
Genealogical Department	46
Minnesota—The Gopher State—Lou Fletcher Fairchild	55
Awards of Merit	64
Financial Statement, Building Fund, as of September 1, 1953	72
Two Historic Sites—Eleanor M. S. D. Stewart	76
National Committees—Resolutions—Mrs. Tom B. Throckmorton	81
Plaque in Scotland Honors John Paul Jones	85
Book Reviews— <i>Washington's Officers Slept Here</i> , by Edward Pinkowski	87
Quiz Program	88
Ten Ways to Perpetuate a Society—Sue Curtiss Webster	89
Among Our Contributors	90
Bronze Plaque Honoring Mrs. Patton Unveiled	91
National Board of Management	92
National Chairmen of National Committees	95

Issued Monthly By

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Address all manuscripts, photographs and editorial communications to
The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

MRS. EARL M. HALE, *National Chairman, D. A. R. Magazine Committee*

MRS. EMMETTE WALLACE, *National Chairman, D. A. R. Magazine Advertising Committee*

Single Copy, 35 Cents. Yearly Subscription, \$2.00

Send checks made payable to Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Copyright 1954 by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of
March 3, 1879



Beautiful Hair

B R E C K

BRECK CREAM TREATMENT FOR DRY OR DAMAGED HAIR

Breck Cream Treatment is a new and easy way to make dry or damaged hair soft and manageable. In addition to lanolin, Breck Cream Treatment contains Lipicil* an exceptionally effective ingredient. Breck Cream Treatment is easy to use. After your shampoo apply one-quarter of a tube. Massage onto hair and scalp, rinse and set. When dry, your hair will be soft, lustrous and beautiful.

*Lipicil is the Breck trade name for a stabilized lipide complex.

Breck Cream Treatment is available at Beauty Shops and wherever cosmetics are sold.

JOHN H. BRECK, INC. • MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS • SPRINGFIELD 3, MASSACHUSETTS
NEW YORK • CHICAGO • SAN FRANCISCO • OTTAWA, CANADA

The President General's Message



NOW that a New Year is starting, it is another time for me to express my heartfelt thanks and gratitude to all of our members who are doing so much for "Home and Country." You have my sincere appreciation for your past records. Without your help, our National reports would be meaningless.

Resolutions should be made here and now to try to work even harder and accomplish even more in the year to come. There is so much more that can and should be done by all of us. Always there is room for a little more effort to bring about greater achievements.

Through the years our National Society has written notable records in historical, patriotic and educational service. We may be justly proud of them. But, if we are truly proud of them, we should interpret them as challenges for even higher standards in the future. The past should always be regarded as a stepping stone for improvement and advance.

Never was it so essential and important as now to work along the lines of all our fine Committees for ever better reports. There is so much that needs to be done, and so little time to do it, with comparatively so few in America willing to devote their attention to bettering conditions. This means that Daughters of the American Revolution, who have repeatedly proved their interest in our country and their willingness to undertake patriotic service, must do more and more, to make up for others not so patriotically inclined.

With our well-rounded programs of historical appreciation, educational training and patriotic endeavor, anything we may do to help our D. A. R. Chapters is also aiding our country in its hour of need. We all want to do what we can for our nation, its security, solvency and safety. The best way I know, after setting our own hearts and homes in order, is through our D. A. R. objectives and projects.

The efforts and interest of privates, lay members, are just as essential as those of Generals and Presidents General.

In choosing your representatives for Continental Congress, try to select ones who will actually attend. How fine it would be if each Chapter could be represented. Every attempt possible will be made to seat all official delegates as comfortably and advantageously as possible. Inspiration comes in full measure from our Congress programs.

Now is the time, too, to begin summing up the year's work. Make earnest last efforts to meet every requirement on our Honor Roll. The twelve points are worth while. Citations will be presented to the Chapters meeting them successfully. Their Regents will receive small ribbons to wear at Continental Congress, and afterwards.

See to it that your reports are filed on time. Often some of the best achievements have to be omitted from State and National reports because they were not received in time for inclusion. Pay your Chapter dues by January 1, if possible, this being an Honor Roll requirement.

As the New Year of 1954 approaches, I wish all of you much happiness. May your work have true value; may your efforts be crowned with success. May you have an understanding heart, a sense of humor, and the spirit of faith.

For our National Society, may all our members labor zealously to make it as its Founders would have liked it best, as we would prefer it to be, and as our followers would point to it with most pride.

Gertrude S. Carraway
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

My Neighbor Boys

They used to come—my little neighbor boys,
To fly their kites and play with bat and ball.
We'd hear their frantic shouts and running feet
Until the shades of night began to fall.
Then when the lowing herd came to the bars,
That was the signal that the game was done.
And laughing, happy faces turned toward home,
A golden path made for them by the sun.

My little neighbor boys—they come no more
With ball and bat in happy carefree play,
Yet, when the herd comes lowing to the bars,
Again I seem to see them on their way;
I heard again their laughter, glad and shrill,
Adown the pathway of the setting sun,
And as they wave to me a last farewell,
In fancy each young shoulder bears a gun.

In Washington they say that all is well;
Smug, smiling, pictured faces greet our eyes.
Parties, banquets, dances hold their sway,
The loss is trivial when the soldier dies,
And ball games still go on and high lights shine.
The jaunty cigarette still holds its line.

My little neighbor boys! Your old home town
So lonely lies, and silent through the day,
No footsteps but the workmen's weary feet.
At evening where you once strolled happily—
In Washington they say that all is well.
Their pictured faces, smug and smiling keep,
But we—our little neighbors come no more.
And we—we bow our heads and weep.

—Lila Baker Mansfield
D. A. R., of Eaton, Indiana

A Prayer

Lord God of Hosts, in this dire hour of trial,
Low on our knee we pray that Thou wilt give
To us, Thy children, wisdom, understanding,
How best to serve this world wherein we live.

To aid us, Lord, send leaders we will follow
Men far above all thought of selfish gain.
Men whose sole aim will be to serve the Nation
Bring back our world to sanity again.

When this blest time shall come may we be worthy
Of those who died, in air, on land, and sea.
Give us, O Lord, a higher love of real things
More love of right, of man, and Lord, of Thee.

Amen.

—ERNEST TILLY

Written at Leominster, Mass. Reprinted, with permission, from the Boston, Mass., *Daily Globe*. Sent to the Magazine by Mrs. Frances H. Tilly, of Leominster, Mass., of the Captain John Joslin, Jr., Chapter, D. A. R., for almost 47 years a D. A. R. member.

Trustees of American Heritage

BY COL. JOHN C. JENNISON, JR.

ALMOST one hundred seventy-nine years ago, not far from my Massachusetts birthplace, hastily mustered American minutemen met the British regulars in the battles of Lexington and Concord. It was just after dawn that the first shot was fired, and by this time in the afternoon the British, badly beaten, were reaching Charlestown in their retreat toward Boston.

With the firing of the first shot on Lexington Common, there began a process of unification, by which those who had been colonists became Americans; lands which had been colonies became States; and these sovereign States became a nation. The set of principles to which the infant nation was dedicated and the willingness of the people to defend those principles have merged into a tradition which we may call "The American Heritage."

As the present trustees of that heritage, it is our obligation first to understand it, and second to interpret it as our guide to our actions in a changing world.

You ladies, who treasure the history of the formative years of our country, can assist in marking the course we should follow under that American Heritage and on into our American destiny.

Today I call upon you to help spread the truth that our heritage is a living force, and that our destiny is leadership toward freedom for all mankind.

For our purposes today we may start from the very document which first proclaimed our principles. We should often read the Declaration of Independence, so that we may see for ourselves whether, in this hour of world turmoil, we are acting in the spirit, and according to the principles, which motivated the founders of our government.

There is a phrase in the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence which seems to me to embody the first principle of the American Heritage. It states, in powerful simplicity, the reason for the writing of our first founding document. Let me lift this phrase out of context and quote it:

"—a decent respect to the opinions of

mankind requires that (the people) should declare the causes which impel them—"

These words from the minds of Jefferson, Adams, and Franklin, expressed their intention that our nation, from the hour of its birth, should come before the world with clean hands; that its position among nations be understood by all men, as one of right and justice under freedom.

Today the United States is thrust into the position of leadership among the nations of the world which are dedicated to the democratic ideal. In decent respect to the opinions of mankind, we have declared our principles before the highest court of humanity, in the council chambers of the United Nations. Having done so, we have made ourselves the target of falsehood and invective. We have, in the words of Kipling, "heard the words we've spoken twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools." We have been vilified by those whose hatred of us springs from their fear of the ideals we represent.

The principles for which we fought the American Revolution are today being opposed by a vicious and determined counter-revolution. The leaders of this counter-revolution have set as their goal nothing less than world domination by a social system which is the antithesis of our own. We have always fought for greater freedom for men; the counter-revolution makes man subservient to the all-powerful state. The social doctrine which is the basis of this counter-revolution is called communism.

When we examine the tactics of communism in its campaign for world domination, we quickly learn the magnitude of the tasks we face in the future. We learn, for example, that the fight we are waging against communism is a battle for the minds of men. Communism is an evil philosophy; an atheistic, materialistic, and a moral social system, which is being offered to or forced upon the nations of the world in the name of progress toward peace. Its methods of attack are numerous and diverse.

Some of them are subtle, as in the case of pale pink leftist propaganda which has

victimized some of our well-meaning but ill-informed Americans. Some of their tactics are obstructive, as in the case of frequent vetoes exercised in the United Nations.

Communism does not hesitate to corrupt, through the use of narcotics, and has been found purveying opium and morphine in the Orient to deaden resistance to their conquests. It makes free use of blood purges and oppression, of concentration camps and slave labor, to further its objectives.

And at the other extreme, its planned aggression of the entire world has already resorted to force of arms, so that we are, at this very moment, engaged in a war with its satellite military forces.

Such, briefly, are the forces of evil arrayed against us. We are a nation which has never shrunk from doing what we deemed necessary to defend our principles. For this we have fought in two world wars already; and if we are not now prepared to surrender our blood-bought independence, if we are not prepared to abdicate our position of leadership in our fight for dignity and integrity of individual man, then we must be prepared to fight again in defense of our ideals. Our stand must be made on our avowed principles of right, and must be backed up by our might.

I should like to make it clear at this time that I am not guessing at the intentions of the communist leaders. They have stated their intentions, just as I have given them to you. Their actions provide new proof each day that in these stated intentions, at least, they are not lying. Communists believe in their ultimate victory, regardless of the passage of time. With almost animal cunning, it seems, they accept reverses, change policies, and alter tactics, but always so that their next step forward will bring them closer to world domination.

Yes, the threat to our security is a continuing one. In this connection, let me quote to you a statement made by General Matthew Ridgway:

"I do know that the things for which we are fighting will not be attained finally and definitely within the lifetime of anyone now living. The ultimate in human liberty and individual freedom is an objective which we shall not reach today or tomorrow."

I believe General Ridgway's appraisal to be entirely accurate. The threat to our security and to the things we believe is a continuing threat. We may reasonably expect it to continue for an indeterminable length of time.

Our American Heritage is threatened.

Our American Destiny is challenged.

For this reason, we must each examine our position of trustees. Are we, individually, doing all we can to combat the menace of communism?

As a military man, serving his country in time of war, while our men are dying in defense of our ideals, I must be ready to take military action when called upon to do so. As a military man, I cannot understand the fear that seems to grip some of our people . . . even friends of mine who fear that we are not ready to fight, or that we may have to fight on a global scale again. I might ask, when was the United States ever ready for war? Traditionally, we distrust a large standing army. We have always had to mobilize civilian soldiers to fight for this country, beginning when the first minuteman left his plow and reached for his musket. We have always had to prepare for national emergencies. We are preparing today.

We have acknowledged that we must fight, and have actually begun to fight. The manpower of the armed forces is being augmented. The might of American Industry is being mobilized to supply the matériel of war. The nation is flexing its muscles.

When our national thinking shall have become unified, when the nation is agreed on the job to be done, then our might will become apparent. This is, of course, another way of saying "united we stand, divided we fall."

The freedoms which we enjoy are personal freedoms. They are our own participation in the American Heritage, and we are obligated to pass them on to posterity. Perpetuation of those freedoms is therefore an individual matter. They must be nurtured, guarded, protected, and never taken for granted.

Our liberty carried with it the obligation to participate in the affairs of government. We must make every effort to learn the facts, to form intelligent opinions, and to

(Continued on page 24)

An Investment in the Future

A Case Study of a Successful Boys Work Program Which Is Developing Better Americans

BY ROCK HILL, S. C., POLICE DEPARTMENT

AN Investment in the Future. That's what the Rock Hill, S. C., Police Department likes to call its Boys Work Program. The name is appropriate because the program was designed to build better men of tomorrow from the boys of today. Actually, however, the investment is already producing dividends because the program is turning out better citizens, not for the future but for right now.

The program is based primarily on these beliefs: (1) In order to have continuing growth of persons who sincerely believe in the rights, responsibilities and freedom of individuals, the children of today must be shown what is expected of them. (2) A program which will be of most benefit to the youngsters is one in which they actually take part in activities leading along the path to good citizenship.

The purpose of this study is to tell how the Rock Hill program began and how it has been developed. It is presented with the thought in mind that you might derive ideas as to how a similar program could be started in your community.

The success of the Rock Hill program has been accomplished by enlisting the interest of many groups, beginning, of course, with the police department. One big factor has been the interest shown by the two radio stations and daily newspapers which have almost constantly kept activities of the Boys' Program before the public. Others who have helped tremendously, and who will be a big help in a similar program planned for your city include the Clergy, Chamber of Commerce, City Administration, civic, fraternal, and social organizations, industry, labor, businessmen and business firms, individual participation and veterans groups.

The Rock Hill Boys Work program was planned and developed by E. M. Hanna, a former Y.M.C.A. physical education director and also a former professional football player with the Washington Redskins. When Hanna became Chief of the Rock

Hill Police Department in 1946 he discovered that there was no safety program in the city and that the rate of traffic accidents and deaths was comparatively high. He also discovered that particularly disturbing were numerous petty crimes involving juveniles. With both these problems in mind, Hanna planned an intensive Safety Education and Crime Prevention program and he aimed it particularly at the boys of the city, knowing that if it succeeded with them, success would be assured city-wide.

One of the first steps was the organization of a Junior Police Patrol with a unit at each of the schools in the city. A senior policeman from the traffic division was assigned to full-time duty working with the Junior Police and presenting safety lectures and demonstrations in schools and before civic clubs and Parent-Teacher groups.

Here is the platform which was adopted when the Junior Police Patrol was organized:

"The Junior Police Patrol is designed to encourage boys to become civic-minded and to participate actively in government. Its objectives include the promotion of safety, better citizenship, social participation, regular attendance at Church and Sunday School, better scholarship, and the prevention of petty-misdemeanors of any type."

Heading the Junior Police at each school was a student with the rank of Major. Other student members were given ranks, badges and instructed in safety measures. A point system was set up to reward the most industrious members and for members of the patrol there were free tickets to professional baseball games and other prizes. And once each year every patrol member was invited to attend a giant Field Day sponsored by the Optimist Club, a co-sponsor in the Junior Patrol work. At this Field Day rally there are a number of contests, with handsome prizes going to

the winners, and there are also plenty of refreshments.

How are the top boys rewarded? One of the honors is selection and presentation of certificates to boys selected as Honorary Mayor or a member of City Council for Boys Day. On that day boys of the city take over in various city departments, and this has proved extremely popular. Probably the biggest feature, however, is an expenses-paid trip to Washington which is waiting each year for the 80 boys who have earned the most points for their work during the year. Washington was chosen for the trip so that the boys could visit the center of the nation's government, watch their representatives at work, and see the shrines, documents, and buildings which mean so much to us. This year's trip was filmed in color. The movie is now being shown to civic, Church, and school groups and is being used to promote greater interest in government.

The interest in the Junior Police Patrol has been tremendous since its founding and today the Patrol has more than 600 members. Given to each member is a mimeographed sheet covering duties of the patrol and also giving the Patrol Platform. Patrolmen also have Juvenile Traffic Citations, patterned after real tickets, which are given to offenders. If a student repeatedly violates rules, the school principal or a senior policeman talks with the child's parents.

Junior Police also direct all traffic near school crossings and are now able to say that they have completed five years without an accident while taking care of more than 100 crosswalks each school day. To create interest in this phase a plan was devised so that the school having the best safety program would receive a handsome plaque at the end of each year.

A particularly outstanding job has been done by the Junior Police in assisting with the registration of bicycles. For a registration fee of only 40 cents to cover a two-year period each bike owner receives a registration card, a metal license tag, and a safety manual. There were more than 1,300 bikes registered for 1953. Since this registration and education program began there hasn't been a fatal bicycle accident and the theft of bikes in Rock Hill has been cut to a minimum.

A Drum and Bugle Corps of 35 members completely uniformed and equipped is one of the components of the Junior Police Patrol. The boys have been taught how to play musical instruments and correct drilling procedure by volunteers.

The most recent work has been the establishment of a Worthy Boys Camp for boys between nine and fourteen years old. In three years, through the efforts of the Police Department and a number of clubs and individuals, a handsome camp has arisen from a piece of barren wasteland to provide a little bit of heaven for boy campers whose families can't afford to send them to camp. And the camp was built, and is being operated, **WITHOUT COSTING THE CITY OF ROCK HILL OR ANY OTHER UNIT OF GOVERNMENT A PENNY.**

Here's how it came about. In 1949 the city owned a 49-acre tract of land about five miles from the city limits. The land had been bought originally to provide top soil for street improvement work. The top soil had been cleared away and the land was barren and seemingly useless. Hanna asked the City Council to sell the land to the Police Department's Pistol Club and it was deeded to the club for one dollar. Even at that price, some folks didn't think it was much of a bargain. But the Policemen had ideas and were willing to do something about them.

The policemen built a firearms range and used the dirt which was excavated in the construction of the range to build a dam across a valley bottom in which they had found a number of springs. They built a thirty-two by forty feet clubhouse complete with a kitchen, drilled a well, built an outdoor kitchen, and also constructed a bathroom.

The bottom land across which the 100-yard-long dam was built began filling up and before long there was a beautiful fresh water lake which today is almost six acres in size and twelve feet deep at the deepest point. The lake is fully stocked with bream and bass for fishing purposes and two long piers and a tower with three diving boards have been built. There are also several boats for racing and two floats add to the pleasure of swimmers.

By 1951 the Optimists had built a twenty-two by forty-eight feet dormitory building

and the policemen decided they had enough facilities to begin their camp. Last summer 137 boys enjoyed camping there and in the season just completed 185 boys attended three ten-day and two five-day periods.

By the time this year's campers were ready to move in you wouldn't have recognized the old wasteland. Three new buildings, each built of concrete blocks with aluminum roofs, had been erected. The cabins, each with sleeping accommodations for twelve boys, were built with contributions from the American Legion, Elks Lodge, Rotary Club and the Kiwanis Club. And this summer members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce chipped in their time, talents, and money and built a dining room as a gift for the Boys Camp. A shower room has also been built by the Merchants Committee of Chamber of Commerce.

The camp is operated under the full-time direction of a city policeman who is assisted by four Eagle Scouts.

Before the boys get to the camp they undergo a medical examination given by Rock Hill physicians who contribute their services. On the opening day of each camp period, the youngsters meet at the police station, board a bus furnished by the American Legion, and they get a police escort through the city.

At the camp there is plenty of food three times a day and ample time for games, swimming, and relaxation. There is a softball diamond, outdoor basketball court, a boxing ring, and swimming classes. There are also movies, magic shows, musical performances, firearms exhibitions and safety instructions, etc. At the conclusion of each period there are also prizes for the outstanding boys at camp.

Amid all the play and frolicking there is also time for the more serious things of life. There is a thirty-minute devotional period each day under the direction of a minister assigned by the Rock Hill Ministerial Association. And before each meal some camper asks the blessing. The entire program ties in with the motto of the camp—"A winner never quits and a quitter never wins."

You might imagine the cost of the camp would be terrific, but it isn't. All the food is bought wholesale and a policeman, who

also happens to be a trained butcher, buys cattle on the hoof and takes care of the butchering and meat storage. All the linen has been donated by interested persons and there is a washing machine to insure that bedding and towels stay clean. Among the policemen are trained carpenters and also a plumber who had taken care of all the piping work. It has been a great team job and has resulted in maximum efficiency at minimum cost.

The biggest outside expense at the camp is hiring a cook for the season, and if it wasn't for the fact that the cook had to be there for regular hours, the department also has some men who are topnotch behind a stove.

Just to compare the cost with other camps, Chief Hanna says that an average charge for twelve-day period in a similar camp is usually about \$30.00. He figures the cost of a ten-day period at the Rock Hill Camp at \$10.00. When you stop to think that the young campers get plenty of meat and vegetables in their well-rounded diet you realize that an amazing job is being done.

There you have it. A glimpse at a genuine American program in action. A program which provides education, entertainment, and offers a youngster a worthwhile goal to shoot at.

Chief Hanna sums it up this way:

"Show a youngster the need of being a good citizen. Give him the opportunity to actively take part in conducting the affairs of the community, provide for him the opportunity to worship God and the privilege of wholesome recreation and entertainment and he will work his head off to make his town a better place in which to live. Nobody will ever sell him on any 'ism. Yes, we think of our Boy's program as an investment in America's future. We can't think of a better way to spend our time or money."

1952—SAFETY EDUCATION AND CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM

JUNIOR POLICE: Over 600 members; 5 years without accident; Over 100 crosswalks covered each school day; Trip to Washington, D. C.

WORTHY BOYS CAMP: 188 Boys attending; Well-rounded program; Average

(Continued on page 12)

Communism and the College Student

BY JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

YOU, the college student, whether or not you realize it, are the rich earth which the Communist conspirator hopes to till. Your mind is the soil in which he hopes to implant alien seed. Your subsequent acts are the products whose growth he strives to direct. The harvest which he seeks is the destruction of our democratic processes of government.

What then, can you, the college student, do about Communism? Awareness of danger is the first requisite to combating that danger. First, then, know your enemy. That necessitates learning what Communism really means, not what its apologists say it means.

How is one to separate truth from propaganda? I can only say, "Set yourself the task of developing a free mind—a mind which seeks facts." Such a mind accepts neither the minority version nor the majority version; it seeks and considers evidence. It is not satisfied until irrefutable evidence points out the road which leads toward irrevocable truth.

When you have learned everything possible from the experience of those who have escaped from "Utopia"—where they learned the bitter difference between promise and reality—then steep yourself in the history of America. Go back to the heart and soul of its origins. Read the documents, books, and letters of the immortal giants who, with faith and prayer and idealism, shaped and molded a form of government which is a continuous expression of faith in the individual. There you will learn that true Americanism is an act of faith—an overwhelming belief that individual man, with God's help, is an intelligent being capable of self-rule. That faith is essential to the continuance of the American form of government.

In its simplest terms, the struggle lies between the spiritual and the material. The Communist seeks to rob you of your birthright by destroying your faith in our

Republic. The mess of pottage which he offers in tempting the weak, the shallow, and the short-sighted, is the illusory promise of material security—the security of the slave. The Communist offensive must never be underestimated for that promise has seduced millions of people and the ultimate objective is to swing all the peoples of the globe into the Communist orbit. Like the confidence man, therefore, the Communist labors incessantly to get his victims in the proper frame of mind—to "set up the suckers for the kill." Diligently and indiscriminately he pours his corrosive acid of disunity, hatred, and discontent over the worker, the professor, the artisan, the student.

What can you do to combat it?

Communism is the antithesis of Christianity. To endorse Communism is to deny all the tenets of Christianity—the great teachings which have guided our civilization during the dark ages of mankind's long, upward climb toward the light. You can be Christian.

Communism is immoral. The Communist teaches that the end justifies the means. You can live positively. You can promote the dynamic morality which is essential to the preservation of a free nation.

Communism seeks "fronts." Don't provide protective coloring for subversive organizations by being an indiscriminate "joiner." Ascertain the ultimate objectives of groups which mouth platitudes and espouse causes before you lend the strength of your name to their petitions and their rolls.

Communism feeds on ignorance. Be informed. Never yield to the disastrous luxury of emotional or "fuzzy" thinking. Stick to the facts.

Communism seeks change. It would make the state the master and the individual the slave. You, therefore, need to gain a true understanding of the republic

(Continued on page 22)

John Hanson

**First President of the United States in Congress Assembled
Valiant Revolutionary Leader of Prominent Men for Colonial Freedom**

BY MARY CLARK LITTELL

JOHAN HANSON was elected President November 5, 1781, under our First Constitution in Congress Assembled. He served as President for one year, retiring from this important office, November, 1782, because of poor health.

The same day he was elected President, at the age of sixty-three, a notice was sent out to all important officials, as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that this day pursuant to the Articles of Confederation the U. S. in Congress Assembled proceed to the choice of a President and have selected for the ensuing year his Excellency John Hanson."

George Washington received this intelligence. His letter congratulating John Hanson on his election to the Presidency is on record in the manuscript department of the Congressional Library, in Washington, D. C. George Washington was elected President eight years later. These two men were great friends and neighbors, their beautiful estates separated by a day's journey; one in Virginia, the other in Maryland.

John Hanson was a formidable force in Colonial politics long before the Revolutionary War. Important records of his administration are missing. We do not know where he lived when he was President, nor do we have details about his family life, which would be of great value in establishing the foundation of American History.

Hanson was a tall, dignified man, performing his important actions with quiet determination and justice. Gaining the profound respect of influential men of the day, they selected him as their leader to bring peace and order to the Colonies during that critical period of reconstruction. He was also gifted with keen military ability, and supplied men and ammunition to George Washington in the fight for Colonial freedom.

John Hanson served in the Maryland House of Delegates for twenty-four years, 1757-1781, just before his election as

President. He also represented Charles County, Maryland, in the Maryland Assembly, 1757-1758, 1765-1766, 1768-1773, rendering long service on many other important committees at that time. He corresponded with men conspicuous in position, character, and importance, both at home and abroad. James Madison, Patrick Henry, Lafayette and Benjamin Franklin received letters signed John Hanson, President.



Statue of John Hanson in Statuary Hall, Washington, D. C. With Richard Brooks as sculptor, the statue was made in Paris, 1901-02.

Hanson was born April 3, 1715, on his father's beautiful estate, "Mulberry Grove," built on the bluffs of Port Tobacco, in Charles County, Maryland. The mansion house burned down some years ago but is now restored.

The Hanson family dates back to the sixteenth century, from the old Parish of Halifax. His family first settled on Kent Island in the Chesapeake Bay, his father later embraced Charles County, Maryland, as his home. He owned many estates there and was recognized as a rich planter at that place.

John Hanson married Jane Contee from Prince Georges County, Maryland, daugh-



Jane C. Hanson Thomas (1747-1781), wife of Dr. Philip Thomas, of Frederick, Md. The portrait is owned by Mrs. Robert Hooper Stevenson, of Boston, being inherited from her father, Douglas H. Thomas, of Baltimore.

ter of a distinguished French Huguenot family. Eight children were born to the Hansons of whom three survived. The oldest son, Alexander Contee Hanson, was

Judge of the Frederick County Court in Maryland during the Revolution. Samuel Contee Hanson, surgeon with General Washington's Life Guards, died 1781, just before his father was elected President. Jane Contee Hanson, who married Dr. Philip Thomas, of Frederick, Maryland, was born 1747, and died 1781.

John Hanson is not named in history, but a few valuable documents remain intact, to record the brilliant career of this famous Revolutionary Pioneer.

In the Fall of 1782, John Hanson retired from the Presidency, his few remaining years spent in declining health until his death, at the age of sixty-eight, at Oxon Hill, Maryland. We do not know where he is buried.

The plan providing Statuary Hall, in the Nation's Capitol, in Washington, D. C., was signed by President Lincoln in 1864, and adopted by Congress. In that great Hall of Fame stands the life-size bronze figure of John Hanson, sculptured in Paris, France, by Richard Brooks, 1901-1902. Plainly outlined beneath his statue is recorded John Hanson's name. He was one of the two men selected by Maryland to represent their State in Statuary Hall for leaving an outstanding record on the pages of American History.

Investment in Future

(Continued from page 9)

weight gained, 5 lbs.; Over 200 boys received free physical examinations by Rock Hill physicians.

SAFETY LECTURES: 300 School Meetings; 21 appearances before Civic, Service and P.T.A. Organizations in 1952.

BICYCLE REGISTRATION: 1,323 Bicycles registered; Each child receives Safety Manual, registration card and license plate.

BICYCLE SAFETY: Radio Program—70 children received gift for safe riding.

SAFETY PLAQUE: Program for boys and girls; 4,000 children participating; Winning school to receive Safety Plaque.

MOTION PICTURES: Showed safety film to schools, civic, service, P.T.A. organizations and Boys Camp, a total of 71 times.

TRAFFIC TRAINING BOARD: Classroom training for safe driving, walking,

playing—kindergarten through ninth grade—will contact over 4,000 children.

JUNIOR FIRST AID: Taught at camp; 54 Boys of age, received Red Cross Certificates.

DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS: Members of Junior Police—35; Optimist Club presented Corps with \$1,500.00 worth of instruments and equipment.

DISTRIBUTION OF SAFETY MATERIAL: 10,000 Safety Cards and Pamphlets in 1952, 4' by 4' Safety Signs erected.

PISTOL RANGE SAFETY: Boys at camp, clubs, individuals, visit range—500 persons witnessed Safe Practices on Range.

During the operation of the Worthy Boys Camp, classes were also taught in beginner's swimming, water safety, life saving and safe handling of firearms.

The Rock Hill Police Department Safety Director, Patrolman J. E. Street, spent more than 2,000 hours in Safety Work during the year 1952.

ourt in
Samuel
General
I, just
sident.
d Dr.
yland,

istory,
ain in-
of this
on re-
main-
until
Oxon
where

in the
D. C.,
1864,
great
ronze
Paris,
1902.
is re-
s one
nd to
ll for
pages

grade

amp;
Cer-

bers
pre-
f in-

ATE-
hlets
l.

s at
500
nge.
rthy
t in
life

fety
pent
ork

Satellite Justice on Trial

BY THE HON. HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.

Attorney General of the United States

SINCE the end of World War II it has become clear that the Communist Party in the United States is a closely knit, highly disciplined conspiracy. It seeks to overthrow our Government by force and violence. Theirs is no fly-by-night program. The Communists know that they can be successful in their effort only if they first break down the confidence of our people in our Government and leave it weak and helpless in the face of a coup. To this end they champion all causes which will embarrass the Government or bring ridicule to our constitutional form of government.

High on their list of objectives is a program designed to instill in our citizens contempt for our judicial process. They know that our court system, which is fair and impartial, is one of the strongest bulwarks of democracy. Consequently, as we expose their members for what they are, and try them for their crimes, they have used every device available in an attempt to turn our judicial process into a "three-ring circus" in order to bring it into disrepute.

Unfortunately, they have been partially successful in this program. Some people have been highly critical of the Rosenberg trial, the trial of the eleven Communists in New York, or the Communist trials in Hawaii and California, because they were permitted to last so long. They feel that convictions, such as Judith Coplon's, were reversed on mere "technicalities." They have been annoyed at the time spent to review such preliminary matters as jurisdiction, the validity of the indictment, or bail.

Just the other day, for example, the trial of the Philadelphia Communists was again postponed by the court because the defendants did not find counsel to represent them. However, the bar is trying to find counsel for them. They have criticized these trials because defense counsel have been allowed to argue at great length every conceivable point of law, whether frivolous or not. Upon conviction, so many appeals,

stays, or motions for new trial have been sought and granted, that many have concluded that justice was lost in "red tape."

The members of this National Conference on Citizenship, however, have recognized that "citizenship" in a democracy imposes upon each one of us heavy responsibilities. This includes the obligation to be informed of the reasons why we insist on the safeguards we accord to individuals accused of crimes, even to those who would abuse them. To me this means we should stop and consider the alternative—What happens when these safeguards are not observed?

Many prominent persons in the satellite countries behind the Iron Curtain have been tried and convicted of treason, espionage, sedition, or for having been leaders of movements seeking the overthrow of the Communist regime by force and violence. Laszlo Rajk, former Hungarian Minister of the Interior, was found guilty along with seven co-conspirators of espionage and sedition. Rudolph Slansky, former Secretary General of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, confessed to treason. He with twelve other prominent Party members were found guilty of "Trotskyism, Titoism, and Zionism."

Many clergymen, among them Cardinal Mindszenty, Prince Primate of Hungary, have also been convicted on similar charges. Recently the papers were carrying the story of a trial in Poland charging four Roman Catholic clergymen with "espionage, anti-state propaganda and diversionist activity." And with the arrest of Lavrenti Beria, Stalin's right-hand man and former head of the Secret Police, it is reported that another major treason trial will soon be held in Moscow, the first since 1939.

Are these people afforded a trial in any real sense of the word? They are not!

The purpose of a trial, by definition, is to "establish or verify something which is uncertain." It presupposes that at the outset the result is in doubt. Accordingly, persons charged with crime in civilized

countries are entitled to procedures which will guarantee them a fair trial, and, at the same time, get at the truth of the matter in issue. We demand "due process of law" which means "fair play." Experience has proven that a fair trial will also be a just trial.

One of the basic tests of whether a person has had a fair trial, particularly where a confession is made, is the treatment accorded the accused after arrest and before trial. And this is particularly true where the charge is high crime against the State—where those holding the prisoner are vitally interested in the outcome of the trial. If the accused is denied the right to counsel, is held incommunicado in secret places for long periods of time, then whatever follows must be highly suspect.

A confession which is not voluntary is likely to be untrue. For this reason we do not condone "third degree" methods in the United States. The Supreme Court has held that basic rights of an accused were violated where a lad of fifteen was questioned continuously and without rest by relays of police from midnight until dawn before he confessed (*Haley v. Ohio*, 332 U. S. 596). Being held incommunicado for five days is reversible error (*Turner v. Pennsylvania*, 338 U. S. 62). A confession obtained by any sort of "physical or . . . mental ordeal" is inadmissible (*Watts v. Indiana*, 338 U. S. 49).

In addition, we ordinarily permit defendants to go free on bail. The eleven top Communists, headed by Eugene Dennis, were all released on bail. They were free until the Supreme Court finally passed on the validity of their convictions. The reason? To "avoid the hazard of unjustifiably imprisoning persons" (Jackson J. in *Williamson v. United States*, 184 F. 2d 280, C. A. 2).

In not one of the trials in Communist countries have I been able to discover a single instance in which an accused was released on bail after arrest. Whether any of them had the benefit of counsel during this period, I do not know. So far as the record shows all of them were held incommunicado for long periods of time. What happened to them during this period we can only surmise from what followed.

Laszlo Rajk was arrested on June 19, 1949, and not heard of again until he

appeared and confessed, approximately three months later, on Sept. 16. Some of those who confessed in the Slansky trial were in solitary confinement for as long as two years before the trial. Cardinal Mindszenty was arrested Dec. 28, 1948, and, as you will recall, no disinterested person was able to see him until he appeared in Court to confess on Feb. 3, 1949. The Soviet Press has hotly denied that he was mistreated or drugged. But I suggest that had anyone been allowed access to him, the inference that his confession was procured by coercion could not even have arisen.

In the United States confession to crime, particularly espionage or treason, is the exception, not the rule. However, confession is the rule to which there is no exception in the Satellite Trials. In every one of the public trials held behind the Iron Curtain, the accused—and usually all of them—have confessed fully and completely to all the charges brought; confessions proven true only by other confessions. For example, all thirteen defendants in the Slansky trial confessed at length to treason and espionage.

Are these confessions voluntary? Kleinerova, one of the thirteen tried in Prague in 1950 as "War Conspirators," said this about his confession during his last plea:

"I have nothing to say in my defence. . . . I would only like to add in the interest of truth that I did not . . . confess immediately after my arrest. I did not confess for a full four months. . . . I would only like to say that *I thank the Security officials for their patience in trying for a full four months to show me that, which I finally clearly understood: the basis of my guilt, its being directed against my nation*" (Italics added, Record, p. 182).

Another basic right accorded to an accused is the right to cross-examine those who testify against him. It is a right which Mr. Wigmore, one of our foremost authorities on the law of evidence, has described as "the greatest legal engine ever invented for the discovery of truth" (Wigmore on Evidence, 3d ed. 1940, § 1367). In the Communist trials meticulous care is taken to ask defendants and their counsel if they have any questions to put to the witnesses or to co-defendants. The right is never exercised. Instead, the answer ordinarily made by the defendant to incriminating

testimony is typified by Laszlo Rajk's remark:

"I agree with what he said" (Record, p. 104).

With this sort of procedure, or lack of it, the entire transcript of one of these trials can be found in a small volume of approximately 300 pages, as compared to the 12,750 pages of transcript, made mostly by defense counsel, in the *Dennis* case.

Failure to assert the right to cross-examine has led to the most flagrant examples of proving guilt by association. In the trial of the Vatican Agents in Czechoslovakia in 1950, the judge announced that he was admitting in evidence the transcripts and files of ten other treason trials "in order to complete the picture of the entire activity of the hierarchy and its ramifications" (Record, p. 140). No defense lawyer jumped up to object to this method of establishing guilt.

Apart from confessions there is practically no independent evidence of any overt actions of treason or espionage. While the defendants confess in great length and detail to transmitting state secrets to foreign agents, these documents are not introduced in evidence, and proof of delivery is not shown. Yet this is the conclusion reached:

"Prosecutor: Let us put it like this: the economic report [not identified] concerning a certain enterprise [not named] reaches the hands of Mr. Ripka or Zenkl [alleged but unproven Anglo-American spies] who pass it on to the American espionage system. And the American espionage service then send their agent saboteur here. And in this way the intelligence report dispatched abroad, returned in the form of sabotage [pure speculation]. Do you realize that, Mrs. Horakova?"

Mrs. Horakova replied: "Yes I do," thus proving the crime of treason for which she was sentenced to death (Record, Czech War Conspirators Trial, p. 45).

Also the defendants usually confess to being adherents of some person whose policy has already been determined to be hostile to the state. Laszlo Rajk was charged with following a "Trotskyist policy." This he defined as "a refutation and disruption of everything which is in the interests of the revolutionary working

class movement, on a political basis that completely lacked all principle" (Record, p. 39).

I think we might be inclined to complain—even take an appeal—if we were charged with Malenkism or Vishinskyism.

Such independent evidence as there is is more often than not either ancient or innocuous, or both. In the trial of Maniu for treason in Bucharest, part of the proof that he was a "pillar of the Hapsburg Monarchy," a high crime in 1947, was the fact that in 1906 he made a speech before the Hungarian Parliament in which he stated: "To support Hungary and in general Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, is a political and national necessity" (Record, p. 35-6). Of course, nobody observed that Hungary was a monarchy in 1906. And Zeminova, one of the Czech war conspirators, was shown to have transmitted a copy of the book "Hiroshima" as part of the proof that he approved the use of the atomic bomb against Czechoslovakia (Record, p. 70).

To whom are all these alleged secret reports and information transmitted? Well, Allen W. Dulles, now head of the Central Intelligence Agency, and formerly with the Office of Strategic Services, is prominently mentioned in this respect. Consequently, as proof that the defendants actually committed the crimes involved, it was sometimes requested that they identify Mr. Dulles as the recipient. The following represents an identification of Mr. Dulles by Szonyi, co-conspirator with Rajk, to which no objection was made:

The President of the Court ordered "Step forward" and asked:

"Do you know the people in these photographs?"

He showed three photographs to Szonyi who had stepped to the President's platform. Szonyi replied:

"I know them."

"Who is that?" asked the President as he showed him one photograph.

"Noel Field," Szonyi answered.

The President showed another to him and asked: "This?"

"I don't know him," Szonyi replied, adding: "This man I don't know."

"You don't recognize Allen Dulles here?" the President asked.

"Oh yes, I do recognize him," Szonyi

then testified. "At that time he did not wear spectacles," Szonyi continued.

The President then said: "He did not wear spectacles. That must have confused you." To this, Szonyi remarked: "Yes" (Record, p. 159). I might add that during the many years I have known Mr. Dulles I have never seen him without glasses.

After the confessions are in, the prosecutor sums up. Usually, this amounts to nothing more than a well-phrased, impassioned restatement of all the crimes to which the defendants have confessed. But perhaps some insight into these trials can be gleaned from the summation made in the Rajk trial; where the prosecutor in the course of his speech said:

"At the trial, honoured People's Court, not only the charges included in the indictment were fully proven but also *new important facts came to light*, which had been brought up neither in the indictment nor in the course of the investigation. Thus, for instance, *it was a novelty* in Brankov's testimony that Tito and his clique, . . . carried on their work . . . in those capitalist countries which have strong labour movements . . . The disclosure that Tito . . . intended a role for Antal Ban in the new government . . . *was also new. We had not known this before; Brankov confessed this only at the trial, . . .*" (Italics added, Record, pp. 255-6).

Notice that in addition to the surprise shown that any new facts could possibly be disclosed, the real defendant in this trial was Tito, just as in the Mindszenty trial it was the Vatican, and in the Slansky trial, the Zionists.

What is defense counsel doing during the trial? Nothing but sitting in the courtroom as a spectator so far as the records of these trials show. Their sole function is to make a speech at the end of the trial. Cardinal Mindszenty's counsel made a typical statement; he said he was in court "as an attorney selected by the defendant, a circumstance which testifies to the fact that the defendants, according to law, have been free to defend themselves." However, his only contribution was a plea to mitigate punishment since his client had "admitted committing offenses outlined in the Indictment . . . and he is infinitely sorry for what has happened" (Record, p. 154). Counsel for Abbot Opasek, defendant in the trial of the Vatican Agents in Czecho-

slovakia, defended his client by stating: "The confession which my client, Abbot Opasek, has made before you, was penitent, sincere, and particularly, it was absolutely complete" (Record, p. 202). Then followed a plea to mitigate sentence.

Since everyone confesses, it comes as no surprise that everyone, without exception, is found guilty. Indeed, having admitted their guilt at the outset, one wonders why a trial was necessary, unless to serve some ulterior purpose.

Perhaps a most important right accorded an accused is the right to appeal and have his conviction reviewed in the calm atmosphere of an appellate court. In the United States, as you know, an appeal follows almost as a matter of course and usually the Supreme Court is requested to review the conviction at least once. But in the Iron Curtain trials the right to appeal is almost invariably waived, the one notable exception being the *Mindszenty* case, which by the time of judgment had become an international issue.

In case any of you have any lingering doubts about satellite "justice," I should like to give you the facts of another case—a case in which the United States is directly interested and in which it is prepared to prove, when given the opportunity, that the convicted defendants were not guilty.

On Nov. 19, 1951, an unarmed American C-47, with a normal crew of four flyers, set off from Erding, Germany, on a routine flight to Belgrade, Yugoslavia. They were carrying usual supplies to the American Air Attaché at the American Embassy. The plane was expected to make the trip and return on November 20.

Due to unexpected wind conditions, the plane was blown north at a greater speed than the crew anticipated and became lost. Emergency signals were sent out, and just as the crew was prepared to abandon ship, they were intercepted by an aircraft and led to a landing field. The crew subsequently discovered that the plane was Soviet-operated and that they had been led to an airfield near the town of Papa in Hungary.

Under these circumstances one would have expected the immediate release of the plane and its crew. Instead, from November 19 until Dec. 3, 1951, the four American airmen were held under arrest, without bail, and incommunicado by the Soviet

authorities. They were continuously interrogated with respect to the flight, despite the fact that it was obvious from the ship's cargo and flight orders that the trip was routine. During this time the Soviet Government denied any knowledge of the whereabouts of the plane or its crew. Finally on December 3 the Soviet Government announced through the press that the crew had been turned over to the Hungarian authorities.

Following the delivery of the men to the Hungarian Government they were kept under arrest in a secret prison near Budapest. They were denied access or right to contact the American diplomatic or consular representatives in Hungary or elsewhere. For three weeks, they were subjected to continuous, pitiless questioning under the personal direction of General Gabor Peter of the Hungarian Secret Police, or AVH. By coercion, three of the airmen finally signed statements in Hungarian, statements which they were told were necessary for their release, but which in fact were confessions of willfully crossing the border for illegal purposes.

Then, on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, Dec. 23, 1951, without any prior warning, the men were placed on trial before a secret military court in Budapest at which the public was excluded. Three of them again signed statements in Hungarian which they were told were preliminary to their release, but which in fact were statements that they understood that they were under arrest and that they knew that they were being tried for criminal activities.

They were handed a list of eight names and told to select a lawyer to defend them. Five minutes after being introduced to defense counsel they were marched into the courtroom, and a trial was conducted in Hungarian which none of them understood. An interpreter, a paid employee of the secret police, purported to translate the proceedings into English, but if his translation was correct, no criminal activities were charged.

The sole evidence received was the testimony of the flyers, all of which took approximately twenty minutes. The defense consisted of short statements by the attorneys, and the men were found guilty, upon confession to a premeditated crossing of the border for subversive purposes. The defendants were not advised of any right

of appeal, which, under the circumstances, would probably have been a futile gesture anyway. The plane was confiscated and the United States paid fines totaling over \$123,000 in order to procure the release of the men.

This spring, the United States Government notified both the Soviet and Hungarian Governments, through official channels, that it viewed their combined actions in this case as a violation of both international and local law. The United States Government also said that it is prepared to prove the entire falsity of the proceedings in the International Court of Justice with damages to our Government of over \$600,000. To date, no satisfactory answer has been given.

The reason the Communists are able to put on these "Hamlet-like" performances is because they deny to an accused every procedural safeguard known to the law designed to insure a fair and just trial. They coerce confessions of guilt during long periods of incommunicado imprisonment. They use them in so-called "trials" where no independent evidence of crime is introduced, where no defense is permitted, and where all have been prejudged guilty. It is little wonder that the Western world has concluded that these trials are trumped-up to provide scapegoats for unpopular measures and that the Satellite judicial process has been subverted to the interests of the State in order to make public its propaganda, policies, and edicts.

These satellite trials demonstrate what happens when procedural safeguards are not afforded to an accused and why we deem our safeguards so essential. Many people may find it difficult to understand why we accord to Communists here liberties and procedures which they deny to all persons in all countries where they have seized control. But the Communists hope that by their tactics they will make us so impatient with our procedural safeguards that we will abandon them. They are counting on this. We must be alert to their purpose, for if in our effort to combat Communism we adopt their illegal methods, we will lose those civil liberties which are the hallmarks of our democracy.

In conclusion, I can say only three things about the Communist system—it is swift, it is certain—and we want no part of it!

Christian Citizenship

BY MRS. WILL ED GUPTON, *Chaplain General*

AMONG the first communications received from a State Chaplain came the request for my Theme for the year. Frankly, I had not thought of that particular idea relative to the duties of a Chaplain General. But to oblige, I decided upon one and chose to call it "Christian Citizenship."

After my first official letter went out to all State Chaplains, the most interesting answers followed. A definition for Christian Citizenship was found to be a popular request. Therefore, the idea became more interesting to me and I have given what I feel is my conception of the subject.

To be a Christian citizen, we must "Exercise our duties as a Christian as we fulfill our allegiance to our Country." Why do we feel so many times, so many things are wrong with our Country or even our State and City? Because we are guilty of not carrying out our privileges as citizens. We let our religion remain within the church on Sundays, as we go home to live selfishly with our families and friends. Why not take our Christianity with us into our everyday living?

To say one is a Christian is the greatest compliment one can be paid—but if we do not use this challenge, we have lost the meaning and purpose of such.

Long gone is the day when we, as women, may stand on the corner and wave a flag to show our patriotism. Our job today is a big one. Our opportunities are unlimited. Can we rightfully complain about any public official if we have not done all in our power to support him? The sins of Christians are the sins of omission. God never meant for Christianity to be negative. It's very definitely POSITIVE. And you and I, who are so vitally interested in the welfare of our fair Country, can do great things in educating our fellow man to exercise his right to vote and then to support what we think is best for our Country. The old adage, "The hand that rocks the cradle, rules the world," is still true.

The story of life is a series of ironical paradoxes in which things are not what they always seem. We are an intelligent people and many things could be changed by our banding together and making CITIZENSHIP next to CHRISTIANITY. Put them as one and you have the key to happy living and a great Country.

May I say to the Chapter Chaplains and the State Chaplains, you have a great challenge in the months ahead. Never feel that your office is finished with the conducting of a memorial. Indeed, we want all honor to go to those who have won the victory, but our office is one which is very much alive. Let us feel that we are living a positive life, one which reflects the advantages of Christian Citizenship. There is a time in human affairs and grave anxiety is a whisper in every heart. A time when, if it were possible to bring all of our millions of people together in one huge meeting, nearly all would find we share one hope, day and night—one fear—we are living in such a time today.

Just as this fear is common to all, so do we share a common apprehension—a common prayer—that our way of life, all the liberties we cherish and all the traditions of freedom that we call America, shall remain secure to ourselves and our children.

Scoop up a handful of soil and you will hold in your hand the miracle of America. The precious grains of sand reflect a nation of contrasts, the unlimited horizons and rolling prairies, the tranquility of snug harbors, quiet valleys and shining inland lakes. The challenge of snow-capped mountains—giant trees towering into the sky—the light of a great city at night—the noise of factories—all of this make America. This is the land we love. This is the Country you and I must protect and support. We cannot do it by closing our eyes to the call to duty. Duty to the ONE among few lands which is privileged to be called Christian. Won't YOU be an active CHRISTIAN CITIZEN in this land of the free and home of the brave?

Everywhere in life, the true question is, not what we gain, but what we do.

—*Carlyle.*

The Acton (Mass.) Monument

BY ALLAN L. TRUAX

IT has been somewhat jocularly said that at the fight at Concord Bridge on April 19, 1775, Acton furnished the men while Concord furnished the bridge. While this is somewhat of an exaggeration, it is undoubtedly true that it was the Acton minutemen who marched at the forefront of the column that attacked the British at the bridge and sustained three out of the four casualties that the Americans suffered on that memorable day. However, there is glory enough for all of them.

When the momentous decision was made that the militia should dislodge the British from the bridge and march into Concord village to save it from burning, William Smith, the Lincoln captain, gallantly offered with his company to effect the dislodgment, but for some reason it was the intrepid Captain Isaac Davis with his Acton Minutemen, who had said "I haven't a man who is afraid to go," who was chosen to lead the attack.

So with Colonel James Barrett of Concord directing them from the top of Keyes' Hill, and charging them not to fire first, the little column soberly and deliberately marched down the hill in double file with trailed arms, while from the front of the line, Luther Blanchard, the Acton fifer, shrilled the tune of "The White Cockade." The Acton men came first, led by their Captain, Isaac Davis. By his side marched Major John Buttrick of Concord, and with him Colonel John Robinson of Westford, acting as aide. The tablet at Concord Bridge says in part: "The column was led by Major John Buttrick, marching from his own farm. His aide was Lt. Col. John Robinson of Westford. The minutemen of Acton, Concord, Lincoln and Bedford followed; after them came the militia." Captain Isaac Davis is not mentioned as marching with Buttrick, probably because he was outranked by the latter, who was nominally leading. Colonel Robinson outranked Buttrick, who had offered him his command, but the former had generously declined, asking only for the privilege of marching at Buttrick's side. The men of Concord, under Captains David Brown, Charles

Miles, and Nathan Barrett, came next, and after them the men of Lincoln and of Bedford, with the remaining companies in a long line down the narrow road.

The three British companies under their commander, Captain Lawrie, had gathered on the westward side of the bridge. As the Provincials were advancing directly toward it, the British hastily retreated across the bridge, leaving a few behind who began to tear up the planks. Seeing this, Major Buttrick called on them to desist and urged his men forward. The British returned to their ranks and, as the Provincials continued to advance, fired two or three shots into the river as a warning. The warning being unheeded, another shot was fired directly at the advancing column which wounded the Acton fifer, Luther Blanchard, and James Brown of Concord, after passing directly under Robinson's arm.

The Provincials continued to advance and when they were within seventy-five yards of the bridge the British fired their volley. Captain Isaac Davis of Acton, just raising his gun to fire, sprang high in the air and fell dead. At the same time Abner Hosmer, a private in the Acton company, dropped and died. Major Buttrick, who is said to have leaped into the air as he turned to give his order, shouted "Fire, fellow soldiers, for God's sake, fire!"; and as the order rang down the line a volley from the Provincials swept across the stream. The British turned and fled, leaving two men lying upon the ground. These were buried by the Provincials where they fell, and their graves can be seen a few feet from the monument. A third soldier, who was badly wounded, died before reaching Concord, and was buried by his comrades near the present court-house. Four British officers out of eight were wounded, as well as a sergeant and several privates.

When the British retreated from the Bridge, the Provincials pursued them a short distance, when part of them, probably two hundred, turned to the left and took position behind stone walls on the hills behind the Elisha Jones house, while

the remainder recrossed the bridge, and taking up the bodies of Hosmer and Davis, carried them to the Buttrick farm. These two heroes, for such they were, now lie buried beneath the Acton Monument, where we shall soon greet their names again.

I have gone to this length in describing the fight at Concord Bridge in order to show, as accurately as possible, the part that the men of Acton played in that memorable conflict. The monument commemorating their deeds is far off the beaten track, and probably thousands see the impressive memorial "by the rude bridge that arched the flood" to one who ever journeys to Acton to see the tourist-neglected but almost equally impressive memorial there. In order to reach it, it is best to take Highways 2A and 111 west from Concord to the surfaced but unnumbered road that runs from Sudbury northward through South Acton, Acton, and North Acton to Chelmsford. Turning north on this road at its junction, we reach in about two miles the village of ACTON, with its impressive *Acton Monument*, strangely omitted from the guide books and seemingly almost unknown to travelers. This monument, erected in 1851, commemorates the valor and services of Acton's sons on the memorable day of April 19th, 1775, when two of them, Captain Isaac Davis and Abner Hosmer, gave their lives at Concord Bridge, and another, James Hayward, lost his at Lexington.

The west side of the monument bears this inscription:

"The Commonwealth of Mass. & the town of Acton, coöperating to perpetuate the fame of glorious deeds of patriotism, have erected this monument in honor of Capt. Isaac Davis and privates Abner Hosmer & James Hayward, citizen-soldiers of Acton and provincial minute-men who fell in Concord fight the 19th. of April, 1775.

"On the morning of that eventful day the Provincial officers held a council of war near the old North Bridge in Concord & as they separated, Davis exclaimed, 'I haven't a man that is afraid to go' & immediately marched his company from the left to the right of the line & led the first organized attack on the troops of George III in that memorable war which, by the help of God, made the thirteen Colonies

independent of Great Britain & gave political being to the United States of America."

"Acton, April 19th. 1851."

At the eastern foot of the monument is a stone with a *tablet* inscribed:

"On this stone Capt. Isaac Davis fell at the head of the Acton minute-men, pierced by a British musket ball at Old North Bridge, Apr. 19, 1775.

"Presented by the town of Concord to the town of Acton, April 19, 1900."

Here also at the foot of the monument is the *tombstone of Isaac Davis*, inscribed:

"In Memory of Cap^t. Ifaac Davis / who was Slain in battle at / Concord April y^e 19th. 1775 In / the Defence of y^e juft rights / and Liberties of his Country / Civil & Religious. He was a loving / Husband a tender Father & a / Kind Neighbour an ingenious / Craftfman & Serviceable to Mankind died in y^e prime of / Life aged 30 years / 1 m & 25 days.

"Is there not an appointed time to man upon y^e earth? Are not his days also like the days of an hireling? As the Cloud is Confumed and Vanifheth away for he that goeth down to the grave shall come up no more. He shall return no more to his houle, neither fhall his place know him any more. Job II, ver. 1, 9 & 10."

At the north foot of the monument is the *tombstone of Abner Hosmer*, inscribed:

"Memento mori. / Here lies the Body of M^r. Abner Hofmer, fon of Deacon Jonathan Hofmer & / Mrs Martha his wife / who was killed in / Concord fight / April 19th. 1775, In the / Defence of the juft rights / & Liberties of his Coun / try being in the 21st / year of his age."

The inscriptions on these ancient tombstones are remarkably clear and distinct and they rank among the most remarkable in New England.

The town of Acton also has more memorials of the Concord Fight. On the north side of the road from Acton to East Acton is a *boulder* inscribed: "Site of house where first alarm was given in action / Morning of April 19th. 1775 / 'Captain Robbins! Capt. Robbins! / The regulars are coming!'" and at West Acton is a *boulder* with an inscription marking the Old Indian Trail and road followed by Revolutionary soldiers on the alarm to Concord and Lexington. It also states that

(Continued on page 24)

the politi-
merica."

ment is

s fell at
pierced
North

cord to

ment is
cribed:

/ who
April y"
y" juft
ntry /
/ Hus-
ghbour
able to
fe aged

to man
also like
loud is
he that
up no
to his
w him

ment is
cribed:
e Body
n Jona-
wife /
April
he juft
y being

tomb-
distinct
arkable

memo-
e north
Acton
house
tion /
Captain
regulars
n is a
ng the
ved by
arm to
es that

Isolationism Preferred

BY GRACE LEE KENYON

THE Editor of a paper published in a nearby city recently spoke of Senator Robert A. Taft as an "Isolationist," as though this were a term of reproach. To me, however, it is becoming more and more apparent that the "Isolationists" are perhaps the only Americans who are approaching world problems from a realistic, rather than a sentimental or political, standpoint.

To be an "Isolationist" does not mean, as critics would have you believe, that the individual or the nation stands aloof from the rest of the world, without a desire to cooperate, with a total disregard of the rights of others; nor does it indicate indifference to distress, and a selfish concern for the United States of America alone.

Isolationism does advocate the preservation of our national and our individual integrity, our form of government and our way of life. It resents outside interference. It calls for keeping out of the quarrels of other nations. Above all, it means standing on our own feet and telling others, firmly, to do likewise, instead of continuing to burden the American taxpayer with their support. In addition, Isolationism means that if we are threatened by another power, we should roll up our sleeves and dare the bully to "come on!" And it means keeping ourselves in a position to meet them if they accept the challenge. This used to be the American attitude.

As an illustration of what a political union with other nations, widely differing from us in background, speech, religion, habits and education could mean, let us consider my home town, a factory town with people of many races and religions, who are following their own preferences, and leading their own lives, without interference from others. These people have their own churches, many of them, their own schools. They have their own clubs and social organizations, a fact that is accepted as their right, because they are good American citizens. In time of war, or other crises, we all work together, without friction, for the common good. Otherwise, each group keeps to itself or mingles

with other groups, exactly as it pleases. And, please note that I say, "as it pleases!"

But suppose, for the sake of argument, that some form of an alliance, or union, were to be forced upon us. Suppose we were all to be put on an identical basis as to religion, social affairs, friendships, organizations and education. Just suppose that the Protestants (of whom we have many denominations) should insist that the Catholic Church hold its services at hours conforming with Protestant services. Suppose that the Catholic Church should demand that Protestants contribute to their own churches on the same scale by which Catholics contribute to theirs, and attend services with the same regularity. Suppose the Jewish Church should insist that all places of business should close down on Jewish holidays, and that the entire community should keep Saturday as the Sabbath. How long would free American citizens endure this petty tyranny? Yet this is precisely, on a small scale, what world government would mean, and don't let anyone tell you differently.

Next, what if all the social and fraternal organizations were ordered to operate along identical lines, regardless of the purpose for which each was formed, with the same dues, privileges and objectives. Suppose that when any one of them celebrated some occasion peculiar to themselves, any and everyone had a right to "barge in" and behave as they saw fit. This condition might apply even to private homes, once it got "out of hand," as it surely would, and we would not even be allowed to choose our own guests, lest we run the risk of being accused of unjust discrimination. And then picture the Mayor, the Council, and the Police Department, trying to maintain discipline and order. Can you imagine the chaos that would result?

All this does not mean that I am advocating that each racial and religious group keep strictly to itself, since this is not the American way. They should mingle freely, but they should do so from choice, and not because they were forced to do so. When individuals from these different groups

find in one another a bond of mutual interest and understanding, it is a fine thing, and of great benefit to each. However, this is true only of voluntary association. If it were forced upon them by an unnatural political bond, it would be disastrous to both.

America has always been the generous friend of any nation in time of need, and it will continue to be so. But this help should be offered as a gesture of friendship, not as a dole wrung from us because our country is a member of a super alliance, and compelled by law to contribute to the support of another member, who is all too often openly inimical to our way of life, jealous of our prosperity, and contemptuous of our lack of backbone. For, make no mistake about this—we haven't many friends among these nations whom we have been rehabilitating, feeding, clothing and defending. They would spurn us immediately if we dared to tighten up on the purse strings. They would ally themselves with Soviet Russia if they were offered a better deal. However, this last is unlikely, because the Soviet is not "soft."

I believe in Isolationism. I believe in holding fast to our heritage of freedom, and making ourselves strong enough to deter other nations from attacking us, but filled with the determination to resist them if they should attack. I believe in making ourselves respected for our forthrightness and courage, instead of despised for our continual appeasing and placating. I believe in being friends with any and all nations who are willing to cooperate, but in steering clear of any super political alliance. These nations have always fought one another and they always will, particularly if there is an Uncle Sam to bind up

their wounds, rebuild their cities and reorganize their lives. But haven't we done enough of this?

The Isolationists have the wisdom to see the futility of foreign entanglements. America is different from every other country on earth, and no European nation will ever comprehend us, for the reason that they judge us by European standards. These standards may be all right for Europe, but they have no place in free America. Because we are different, we have achieved a prosperity that makes us the envy of all nations, and, because of this, we are hated. Our ancestors came to America to escape from Old World conditions. Shall their descendants meekly bow their heads and accept the yoke again?

Standing alone, we can maintain our place in the sun. Allied with other nations with racial hatreds, and rigid caste systems, we would be merely one unit in an antagonistic group, where we would eventually lose not only our freedom, our financial security, our rights, but also our self-respect. Why look for safety in such a combine?

Isn't it about time that we stopped looking for an easy "out" of world problems, at the risk of bankrupting America? Isn't it time we faced the fact that life was never intended to be a bed of roses, but that we grow in stature only by confronting the truth and overcoming obstacles? As the poet tells us:

"Be strong!

We are not here to rest, to dream, to drift.

We have hard work to do, and loads to lift;

Shun not the struggle. Face it, 'tis God's gift."

Communism and Student

(Continued from page 10)

in which the individual is the key. Our form of government is only as good as the people in it. Consequently, it cannot be perfect. But active and intelligent effort has made it function in such a manner that it has been the marvel and the envy of the world. You hold the future in your hands. Be a crusader for democracy.

Communism lives on lies. It corrodes honor, destroys integrity, and subverts all

the qualities which combine in an individual to make him, in the truest sense, a man. Wherever there is an honest man, there is an island of strength. Live honorably.

Lastly, Communism wears a cloak of many colors. Learn to recognize those colors, and no act of yours will tend to bring to fruition the destructive harvest which the Communist seeks, and toward which all his efforts are bent.

Reprinted by permission of the Boston University "Campus," for March, 1953.

Heroes of the Valley

BY MRS. TULA BARBEE

NOT FAR from our Capital is a place, the very name of which stirs our patriotic emotions more than any words in the English language. What is this place? Where is this spot? Valley Forge in Pennsylvania. "It was at Valley Forge this country began, from Valley Forge this country proceeds and because of Valley Forge, this country will never die."

It takes its name from the fact that a forge was actually located there—between two hills, Mt. Misery and Mt. Joy. Now these hills were not named from experiences of our soldiers. These hills were named long before the Revolutionary War by men whose mood had changed from one of deep dejection to extravagant thanksgiving. The forge was not a smithy, as most people think of it, but a mill where pig iron was converted into implements of agriculture and peace.

Why is Valley Forge so sacred a spot to every American? Why is it that we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, built a Memorial Tower at Valley Forge rather than in Washington, or St. Louis or Los Angeles? Many tourists ask, "What battle took place here?" There was no combat at Valley Forge. The struggle here was one between life and death for weary soldiers facing famine and disease.

George Washington and his men were forced to retreat to Valley Forge because of three terrific losses: Brandywine, Paoli and Germantown. His staff advised him that Valley Forge would be an excellent place to try and recover from these losses and also to try and keep watch on the enemy who was only twenty miles away.

At dusk on December 19, 1777, after days of endless marching, staggering from fatigue and cold, our exhausted army entered the wind-swept site of Valley Forge. As piercing as were the blasts of that winter; as bleak as were those hills, our soldiers still seemed to have warmth and strength enough to sustain them through the ordeal.

Three factors, I believe, contributed to the success of that winter campaign:

(1) Washington's unselfish interests. On that first night, when our men had no

place to stay, no roof over their heads, Washington refused to go to the comfortable home of Isaac Potts. Washington slept in a tent (or marquee) during the time his men had no shelter. He gave explicit instructions for the building of log huts, offering prizes in money from his own pocket to the squadron completing their huts in the shortest time. As a result, the huts were built in one week's time. It was not until then that Washington went to the comfortable home of Isaac Potts to live.

(2) Washington's faith in God. One day as Isaac Potts was walking over the grounds, he heard voices as if in conversation. He paused, looked around and there in a nearby thicket was Washington's horse tied to a sapling. Just a yard or so away, he saw Washington kneeling on the ground in the snow praying to God for the success of his men. Tears were coursing down his cheeks. This made a deep impression on Potts. He left the scene unobserved. In relating the incident to friends, he said, "I believe if the Lord will listen to anyone, He will listen to George Washington." Washington's faith was implicit. He believed his cause was right and that God would defend the right.

(3) Aid we received from others. It is significant that a foreigner aided us at the beginning of the campaign and another foreigner helped us at the end. The first one was a young French nobleman. Lafayette fitted out a ship at his own expense and, at the risk of his life, sailed to our shores. Congress refused to accept him into the army. But Lafayette offered to serve without pay. Later on, he was commissioned a Major-General on Washington's staff. As a direct result of Lafayette's effort, we made an alliance with the French government which contributed greatly to our success.

The other foreigner was a young German officer, Baron Von Steuben. When Von Steuben opened the doors of those log huts and saw our men half-clothed, wrapped in half-blankets, muttering complaints against Congress, he was astonished. No European

army, he said, would stay together under such circumstances. His sympathy was aroused at once. He began to put into practice some of his German military training. It was his habit to rise at 3 a.m., don his uniform, dress his hair, smoke, and drink a cup of black coffee. By sunrise, he was in the saddle rounding up our soldiers for drill in the field. Washington made him Inspector-General. With his power of imparting discipline, Von Steuben worked wonders with our men.

So it was a very different army that left Valley Forge just six months later, June 19, 1778. We had reverses after that, of course—but now the tide had turned; a new face was put on everything; on orders from their Commander, our men walked right into the blazing guns of the enemy; the training at Valley Forge paid off in full when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.

As the traveler now walks over the sacred soil of this valley where three thousand soldiers lie buried in unmarked graves, he can extol these men as the most unselfish of their age. He can be glad that a golf course was not laid here, as some

had proposed. He can be glad that he finds a Chapel instead where people may come seeking courage and faith. He will remember that these men faced death so courageously at Valley Forge that a new character seemed to be born in them. A character that seeing the worst still believes in the best.

That is why we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, chose Valley Forge as the site for a Memorial Bell Tower honoring those men who first won our freedom for us and those who, even now, are fighting to preserve it.

We are reminded of Schiller's "Song of the Bells" as they ring to proclaim the freedom of this country:

"And this be the vocation fit
For which the founders fashioned it.
High, high above earth's life, earth's labor,
E'en to Heaven's blue vault to soar;
To hover as the thunder's neighbor,
The very firmament explore;
To be a voice, as from above,
Like yonder stars so bright and clear
And praise their Maker as they move
And usher in the circling year."

Trustees of Heritage

(Continued from page 6)

act upon our convictions. Individual people, forming a majority of thought, are the real rulers of this country. Only by expressions to our duly elected officials can they know what we are thinking, and only when they know our thoughts can they act on them.

There has been much criticism of the United States government, ever since it was established, for it is not perfect, though it is perfecting. Criticism is beneficial. In fact, it is necessary to preserve the vitality of our form of government. It is not for me to say whether any specific point of criticism is justified or not, for I am a military man and not a framer of policy. I do contend, however, that no one has any right to criticize this government unless he or she has first participated to the fullest in helping to determine its policies. Those who do not live their citizenship should feel morally bound to remain silent.

Let everyone believe that the first obligation of citizenship is the constant exercise of its rights. We need more participants, and fewer spectators.

Therefore, I say again that you ladies, through the exercise of your rights, can help to carry our American Heritage forward to those who will ultimately see the fulfillment of the American Destiny. For my part, I believe we are moving toward that destiny in the spirit of the great men who founded our nation, for they did not fear to take a stand based on their convictions of right. We, in our day, cannot fail to take our stand for fear of losing a battle if it is forced upon us, because one thing is certain: if we do not take that stand, we will have lost the things we won in the American Revolution.

Acton Monument

(Continued from page 20)

the home of Isaac Davis was one and one-half miles west. We can now return to Concord and take State Highway 62 to Bedford.

(Excerpt from "Guide to the American Revolution" by Allan L. Truax. The sketch of the fight at Concord Bridge is based largely on Allen French's "The Day of Concord and Lexington.")

e finds
come
mem-
coura-
char-
m. A
believes

of the
Forge
Tower
in our
now,

t.
labor,

ear
re

ladies,
e, can
e for-
ee the
e. For
oward
t men
id not
onvic-
ot fail
ing a
e one
e that
e won

l one-
rn to
62 to

erican
sketch
based
ay of

Interesting Data in Revolutionary Times

BY ETHEL L. MOORE

THE population of the United States at the time of the Revolutionary War in 1776 was only about 3,000,000. Newark comprised 1,000 and there were less than 20 towns in New Jersey, the Capital being Amboy.

In those days, people lived well. Succotash was a favorite common food. The menu of a gentleman's dinner in Falmouth in 1774 recorded by John Adams, included these items: "Salt fish and all its apparatus (what the apparatus consisted of, the writer is unable to explain), roast chickens, bacon, peas, a fine salad and a rich meat pie; tarts and custards &c; good wines and as good a punch as ever made."

Except in the elegant mansions in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, the average household killed its own pork and beef, cured its own ham, raised its own poultry; made its own butter and cheese; dipped its own candles; did its own baking, of course; spun its own yarn; wove more or less its own cloth; cut and made its own garments; made and laid its own carpet when it had any; did much of its own tinkering; often cobbled its own shoes; doctored itself except in critical cases; instructed itself up to a certain point and amused itself with such things as it had. The center of the house and of the family life which it sheltered was the open wood fire which blazed cheerfully in the huge fire place of the living-room.

During the Revolution there was considerable misery in the prevalence of smallpox; vaccination at that time not being known. Not only in the ranks of the Army but the homes of the people were invaded by this loathsome visitor, and its devastations were terrible. Its victims were counted by the thousands and the gloomy fears of pestilence intensified the horrors of war.

The Winter of 1772-73 was a very mild one. In Falmouth, Me., January 27th was set down as a Summer day; no snow fell until late in February. The Winter of

1774-75 was equally remarkable for its mildness; the weather being so warm in New York in February that the boys went into the river to swim. For such deficiencies in cold, however, the Winter of 1779-80 made full amends; this was long remembered for its severity and earned the name of the "Hard Winter." The country was buried beneath a mass of snow that at times rendered the roads utterly impassable, and Long Island Sound was almost entirely frozen over. Persons crossed from the Long Island shore to the Connecticut shore on the ice, and wood was brought over in sleighs.

Funerals were on a par with weddings in respect to feasting and very often were very expensive, showy and pompous. In some parts of the country, especially among the Dutch of Long Island and New York, it was the custom of a young man to lay by his earnings after coming of age, until a sufficient sum had accumulated to provide for him a respectable funeral when he should come to die. Oftentimes the young Burgher would reserve half of the portion of wine which he had liberally laid in for his marriage, to be used at the funeral of himself and his wife.

Special invitations were sent out for funerals as for parties. The Clergyman, pall-bearers and physician attending were provided with scarfs, gloves and sometimes each with a mourning ring. The feast that followed the interment at the home of the relatives of the deceased was elaborate with cold roast meats, wines, liquors and pipes. It was not infrequently an occasion of coarse excesses, sometimes descending into hilarious and noisy demonstrations. A respectable funeral of this description might cost \$1,000. The funeral of the first wife of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer is said to have cost not less than \$20,000.

There were no daily newspapers at the time of the Revolution. Some 50 newspapers were born and lived or died be-

(Continued on page 28)

Polio Prevention

FOR the first time in history, we are on the threshold of conquering a disease as a result of an unprecedented union of the precision of science with the compassion of human beings.

Parents everywhere find new hope and courage in the announcement that the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis plans a definite program of Polio Prevention for 1954—in addition to the tremendous amount of patient aid, research and professional education which it normally provides.

For us as women and mothers, this is joyful news. It means that at last we have progressed to the point where we can talk in practical terms about "prevention." This is the wonderful result of the unceasing efforts of scientists, supported by organizations like ours, in the great Mothers' March on Polio and other March of Dimes activities.

The polio prevention program for 1954 centers around two developments, both made possible through steadfast support of men in the science laboratories by people all over the nation.

The first of these developments is a trial vaccine against polio. Already proved safe in injections of over 600 persons, it will be tested for its effectiveness in large-scale trials in the near future. Hundreds of thousands of children all over the country will be injected before the next polio season. Then next fall, they will be checked to determine if the injection protected them from polio.

Scientists—using every possible precaution to insure the safety of the children in these field trials by triple-safety tests of the vaccine before it is used—have already established three facts about the trial vaccine:

- It does not cause polio.
- It does not cause any other disease.
- It does increase the antibody level—the disease-fighting elements of a person's blood—against polio.

What remains to be determined is whether this vaccine protects against the disease under natural conditions of exposure. In other words, can the vaccine stimulate the body to manufacture enough of its own antibodies to successfully ward

off an attack of paralytic polio? There is every reason to believe that the results of the validity tests will measure up to everyone's high hopes, but we won't have any reports until the end of 1954.

Until then, we have gamma globulin—GG—which, as you know, offers temporary, passive immunity against polio. GG is the part of human blood which contains disease-fighting antibodies a person develops over a period of time from mild skirmishes with various germs. It takes about a pint of blood to make enough GG for one average injection. Thus the antibodies manufactured by another person protect a child for about five weeks, but these antibodies are gradually eliminated from the child's body. This year, there will be about two or three times as much GG available as there was last year.

Certainly the news from the polio front is good, and it brings joy to every parent. But it also increases our sense of responsibility. Because to carry out this year's program, the National Foundation needs more money than ever before—\$75,000,000. Over one-third of this amount—\$26,500,000—will go directly for Polio Prevention. The rest will be used to pay for the care of polio victims, for research and for the education of professional workers in medical and scientific fields.

This amount for Polio Prevention seems like a staggering sum, until we remember that caring for the aftermath of this dread disease is far more costly. It has cost the National Foundation \$174,000,000 to date to care for and help rehabilitate the polio victims of former years. Compared to this figure, \$26,500,000 seems reasonable indeed to try to prevent the disease from striking.

Our members have always supported the March of Dimes. Certainly, we will do so this year, when the need is greater and there is more promise than ever before. This year, indeed, we must dedicate ourselves to carrying out the work we've begun:

We must continue to work with the chapter of the National Foundation in our own locality until Polio Prevention is a reality. We must see to it that—even then

(Continued on page 33)

Know Your Christian Colleges

BY CLEMMIE HENRY

AT the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States Benjamin Franklin said, "Now we have a democracy if we can keep it." Those men who were members of the Continental Congresses were very close to the struggles of the Revolution, and not far removed in time from the great purposes and ideals of the early founders of this nation. They understood from experience and from their long view into the future that a government by the people depends for its strength and for its very life upon the quality of the character of the people it produces.

Our nation was a melting pot then, as it is now, but they believed that men could find freedom through a faith in God, which expresses itself in a sane and honest regard for one's self and for one's fellowmen. A faith which gives purpose and meaning to life far beyond the immediate selfish purposes of man. And so, in setting up a democratic form of government our forefathers built their churches and their schools at the center of their community activities.

This combination of the church and the school did not just happen, it came out of the deep conviction that man must have an abiding faith in God which gives significance and direction to life, and that he must continue to increase in knowledge and understanding of the laws that govern his highest interests, and of the laws of the universe in which he lives. This combination of faith and knowledge was their chief concern, and if we are to have a strong democratic form of government in this chaotic world today and tomorrow, we, too, must understand that the roots of democracy are buried deep in Christian faith. The combination of faith and knowledge must be the concern of every thinking citizen of our Country.

The increase in college enrollment around the world has been notable during the last decade or so; for instance, from 1938 to 1950 the increase in enrollment on college level in Italy was 113%; in Great Britain 70%, and in France 56%.

The United States has as many young people now in college as all the rest of the world put together; approximately 2,148,000 were enrolled for the Fall semester of 1952. I am not naïve enough to say that every person who goes to college is a "student," or is even seriously seeking knowledge, but these figures do indicate that Americans believe in education and they realize that among these 2,148,000 youth are those who will presently become the leaders in our nation; they will give the tone, set the standard, and influence the direction of our national life. Most of them actually become voting citizens while they are in college. The training they receive in the homes and in the schools will soon translate itself into action in our civilization.

It is necessary in this land of ours to have various types of education at the college level. It is interesting to note that approximately 240,450 of the 2,148,000 now in college are enrolled in the ten largest universities in the country. Large universities are making an excellent contribution. The smaller institutions could not and should not carry the heavy educational load. There are many advantages in the large schools which Americans should not fail to appreciate.

There are also excellent opportunities in the smaller colleges for good solid scholarship, individual initiative and leadership, exchange of ideas, personal friendship, as well as participation in extra-curricular activities.

Most colleges related to the church are relatively small. Many of them are kept small by those who set the standards and administer the program of the institution. The dominant purpose of the Christian College is to provide a college education of high academic quality, under conditions which develop Christian belief, character, and ideals of service. Any college that undertakes to provide such training for young people has a great opportunity and a correspondingly great responsibility.

No college becomes Christian simply by saying so, or even by desiring to be Chris-

tian. A college to be Christian must know the basic principles which Christ embodied and taught, and those principles must express themselves in the lives of the individuals who make up the College family. It is those high principles which must be at the very root of the curriculum and must be the basis for performing the daily routine and for planning the expanding program of the college.

If one wants to know what any college really is, let him look at its alumni and its students; not at just one or a dozen, but the entire group. This is a rigid test, but a college must stand or fall, as must a democracy, on the quality of the character of the people it produces.

The A. N. Marquis Company, publishers of *Who's Who in America*, has this to say of the small college: "The values inherent in smallness are greater than is apparent. And when to these values is added the fact that the reasons for the existence of practically all our small colleges include, in addition to learning, social, moral and spiritual obligations as well, the role of the small, independent educational institution as the foremost defender of The American Way, becomes obvious."

These small colleges somehow have a habit of going about their business in a rather quiet way, working steadily at their appointed task without proclaiming constantly to the world that they are doing a constructive and notable piece of work. This attitude comes not from timidity or

lack of initiative; but it stems from the conviction that if an institution keeps working at its high purpose of producing men and women of character, ideals, and ability, the thoughtful men and women of our country will discover the source of this product and will join hands with such a college in increasing its strength and expanding its service to our nation and to the world.

The financial program of most of these small colleges is conservative and sound. Their endowments have been built carefully and steadily. These endowments are modest but they merit the respect and confidence of clear-thinking men in the financial world. The college which I know best has high scholastic standards, low fees to students, no debts, and lives within its income.

Those who know the work and the worth of the Christian college can render valuable assistance to it (1) by speaking of its service when opportunity arises, thus making new friends who will bring additional enthusiasm and loyalty to its program; (2) by strengthening its financial structure with gifts or with bequests. Such voluntary services as well as others which may occur to those who read this article are most beneficial. They conserve for educational purposes a portion of college funds which otherwise must be used in advertising and other promotional work.

An investment in Christian education is an investment in the future of America.

Revolutionary Times Data

(Continued from page 25)

tween 1748 and 1783 but all were weeklies or semi-weeklies. The publisher was his own editor and reporter. News traveled to the paper by private conveyances. It took two months from Great Britain and six months from Constantinople. In New Jersey there was a *New Jersey Gazette* in 1777 and a *New Jersey Journal* in 1778, the latter being published in Chatham. It is impossible to realize the difficulties in publishing a paper at that time, the greatest of them being the scarcity of paper and rags from which to make it.

Only by slow steps did the new States of America join themselves to the original 13. Vermont, the first, did not present

herself for 15 years; Kentucky, 16 years; Tennessee, 20 years; Ohio, 26 years; Louisiana, 36 years; Indiana, 40 years; Mississippi, 41 years; Illinois, 42 years; Alabama, 43 years; Maine, 44 years; Missouri, 45 years; Arkansas, 60 years; Michigan, 61 years; Florida and Texas, 67 years; Iowa, 70 years; Wisconsin, 72 years; California, 74 years; Minnesota, 82 years; Oregon, 83 years; Kansas, 85 years; West Virginia, 87 years; Nevada, 88 years; and Nebraska, 91 years.

Dating from the Revolution, men wore short clothes twenty years longer before putting on trousers and ate with steel forks for fifty years before exchanging them for silver. Not for twenty years did Jenner begin his struggle for the introduction of

(Continued on page 34)

The Sculpture of Liberty for the Yorktown Victory Monument

BY OSKAR J. W. HANSEN, *Sculptor*

IT IS still the considered opinion of mankind, that when lightning actually strikes it is an act of God. The lightning did strike and destroy the face and figure of *Liberty* by toppling her from the shaft at Yorktown. I would consider it unbefitting to question Providence as to the motives for His acts: what God does that He does.

That a loss of face by *Liberty* at the national shrine of Yorktown constitutes a calamity of no small dimensions has been brought home to this sculptor in no uncertain terms by the continued interest and clamor of the American public to learn when their *Liberty* will be restored to them intact. To the people of the United States and to the armed forces in particular, the Victory Monument at Yorktown has become an Ark of the Covenant both to the testament of the past and the aspirations of our national future. While the face of *Liberty* must needs remain hidden until eventually unveiled at York by the President of the United States, I will, since the carving from my model already approved by the United States has passed the half way point, try to give the public an understanding of the task involved in creating such a monument. Most of all, I wish to indicate the spiritual search which precedes and forms the iron of one's soul in order to marshal thought at the point of the chisel.

In the above paragraph, I used the word, create, and perhaps I deliberately used too large a word. This fifty-thousand-pound block of granite was created to begin with, but not by me. I like to remind you that the brute strength of this granite block from the primal crust of the Earth which we quarried at Mt. Airy is also the result of the thought and spirit of The Great Sculptor and was fashioned from His mind while "darkness lay over the bosom of the deep." In it is, for instance, the mineral, quartz, which you find in fine crystals at the edge of every leaf and which tunes our wave frequencies when

we send our thought out on the ether. A granite block is, therefore, more than just a large stone; it is a form of capital asset of the spirit, His Spirit, which remains with us always. What I am doing then is to work consistently, doggedly and faithfully at my vocation as a sculptor; assured in the premise that the block will return to me exactly what I am willing to put into it. I may record there, if I am able, the face of *Liberty*.

What is the face of *Liberty*? What character molds her features? On this Pantop Mountain in the Albemarle, on soil once hallowed by the feet of Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, it is more likely that the true nature of *Liberty* may be perceived than on any similar spot on earth, outside of Mt. Sinai. So it has been a comfort to think that Patrick Henry tended his tavern just over the brow of the hill and that Thomas Jefferson made brick with his own hands to make a cottage for his bride: those same hands which also as an ordinary day's task, penned the Declaration of Independence. To their day and time these men, Washington, Jefferson, Henry and Marshall, to name just a few, did not think themselves as being more than ordinary men and blood. It was on an ordinary day, in the accustomed surroundings of St. John's Church, that Patrick Henry made that, for him, natural and ordinary statement: "Give me *Liberty* or give me death."

Liberty is also a much abused word, a controversial word. *Liberty* is a woman. What kind of a woman? The battlefield at York is a place where men contended with men in the heat of battle. *Liberty* to Whitehall and their Hessians, was the right to rape a continent. *Liberty* was to continue to be taken where too much liberty had been taken already. To Americans, it was there established that *Liberty* is a spirit which nurtures, fosters and brings into being *Freedom*. These two words, *Liberty* and *Freedom*, were both used by Henry in St. John's Church; but of these *Freedom* is the greater word. Free-

dom defines the character of *Liberty*. At York, the so-called liberty of Whitehall walked abroad in the dark of night and in the full light of day and held her trade until the guns were silent, when the *Liberty* of Patrick Henry prevailed. The *Liberty* of Patrick Henry was not only a woman; she was a lady. The victory at York was a victory of the spirit. There is spirit in the face of the *Liberty* which will stand again at York.

I stated above that the *Liberty* of Patrick Henry was not only a woman, she was a lady. What kind of a lady? To the scavenger empire which faced the American Colonies at York, a lady becomes the most acceptable emblem whereon to crown the sordid and ancient wrongs. Thus, in a manner wholly approved by the ancient and primeval Serpent, may be tasted the fruit of both good and evil at the same time. To George III, Virginia was indeed the *fifth crown* of that empire which daily displays for sale on the imperial pushcart at Hong Kong the golden apples of the Hesperides—now guarded by the Chinese Communist Dragon. To the Whitehall that is, the garden of Eden lies Eastward in China, Manchuria and Russia; while to America, they would assign the bloody task of advancing the unfruitful waistline of empire to the narrows of Korea. When Patrick Henry cried, "Give me *Liberty* or give me death," he did not have in mind a lady whose dreams were to be protocoled during long week-ends at *Chequers*; he would have preferred death.

During the early days of the Pusan perimeter, a Pentagon dispatch related casually the story of an American detachment which saw a heavy Red Force, spearheaded by tanks, advancing to an only bridgehead, in the center of a stream of South Korean women and children. To let them over the bridge meant extinction for the small American detachment: to fire on defenseless women and children was contrary to the laws of humanity and indeed also to the laws of war. That these young boys from Virginia, perhaps from Kansas, or any other American state, remembered the respect due from a man to a woman, even a Korean woman, and there chose to die, may have been poor military tactics; but from their understanding of the true meaning of *Liberty* rose the invincible spirit of the ROK Army that now is. At

that spot, an added brilliance was given to the stars in our flag upon their field of blue. The far gaze of the *Liberty* I have sculptured for York sweeps also with a mother's proud sorrow over to where freedom waits Resurrection's morning upon the tortured hills of Korea.

Where the Obelisk now stands in the Place de la Concorde, there stood for a while another image of *Liberty*. Unlike her American predecessor, her name was not invoked in a church; opposite her stood the Guillotine. There, with swift strokes were severed the heads of the past and future greatness of France. The freedom of Frenchmen did not perish encased in ornate armor at the Battle of Agincourt. It could be wounded painfully, but not destroyed by the longbows of Britain's yeomanry. It died openly, and in the light of day, in the Place de la Concorde where neither reason, nor pity and certainly not mercy could be found in the face of *Liberty*. The *Liberty* sculptured there was pictured as a Goddess already remote in her ancient cruelty. Before her face, Madame Roland could only cry, before M. Guillotine rendered her inarticulate, "Oh *Liberty*, oh liberty, what crimes have been committed in thy name."

The face of *Liberty* which I have made to stand at York has borrowed not a single expression from the one that used to stand in the Place de la Concorde. The obelisk stands there now. Not even the trumpets of doom, sculptured with her screaming image by Rude on the Arch de Triomphe, could sustain the soul of a nation in its hour of peril.

The *Liberty* of Patrick Henry appeared again to the soul of France when she stood and died so that the armies of Britain could escape the beach at Ostend in their little boats. She repeated the cry of Madame Roland down the corridors of eternity, when Admiral La Borde calmly sank his fleet in Toulon harbor rather than surrender it to the Bosche; after Whitehall had demonstrated at Algiers that it was not wanted by the Allies. It is also part of the real soul of France that Clemenceau was buried standing upright in his grave. It is part of *Liberty* that we believe in the Resurrection. To those who no longer remember the France that stood by our side on the Field of York, because of the Place de la Concorde, I would recall that

Thomas doubted Christ survived the place of the Skull. That recognition of France may not pass us by, let us place our hands in her present wounds. The figure of *Liberty* which I am carving for the shaft at York opens welcoming arms with one hand ready to give and the other about to bless. There may she forever, in the name of the God who made us and of the American people, reach out her right hand also in blessing on the French.

This figure of *Liberty* which I am bringing out of the granite is larger than Michelangelo's *David*. It is a formidable task. One may accomplish out of this four-billion-year-old matrix only that which has made a well-nigh indelible impression upon one's own mind. It is not completed in a moment of sudden inspiration; with a line of the pencil or the stroke of a brush. Required is the iron will of a consistent and wholly dedicated purpose. Day by day and chip by chip, one must grow to the stature of the image one brings into form. The emotions which she may evoke in the beholder must be questioned in turn. It must be ever in mind that to the shadow of her pedestal will come both the young pressing upon the future and the weary returning from many a battlefield; there to find the inspiration of a spiritual presence of sufficient strength to help breach the hard and uncertain years. To her must belong the security of permanency. Her repose must extend to this nation "like the shadow of a great rock in a thirsty land."

Much work remains to be done, but a summary of character has been recorded.

The presence which now looks down at me from the granite has a line of the chin which carries that slight roundness, that contour of tenderness, which was the last thing we saw as the sandman shut our eyes when we were children and certainly the last visage which follows the tortured thread of memory into the noisome sleep of many a battlefield. There are the level eyes and the clear gaze which taught us the freedom of unquestioned confidence. I suppose I have carved into *Liberty's* face something of my own Mary's spirit observed as her prayers carried our son to sudden manhood on the brow of Heart-break Ridge; and also part of the visage of another Mother who walked through the Valley of Sorrow with Her Son to the top of the hill where The Cross stood. Here I would recall to Americans the suggested features of all the patient hearts who ever give so much and ask so little. It is a face which confirms that a nation's morality must not violate the fundamental decencies which hedge our homes: the meaning of *Liberty* is as simple as honesty itself.

When the *Liberty* of America again graces her shaft at York, it is my prayer that every American may search her face and find there the suggested presence of his own mother and of the mother of his sons. In the face of that reality men have ever sought reassurance for doing that which life requires and for the approval which shapes our conduct for that day when we may stand with clean hands and a shining face before the Great White Throne of God.

Members of the S. A. R. in the 83rd Congress

The following list of Sons of the American Revolution serving in the 83rd Congress of the United States is taken from a recent issue of the Sons of the American Revolution Magazine:

Senators: John W. Bricker, Ohio; Styles Bridges, New Hampshire; Harry F. Byrd, Virginia; Homer E. Capehart, Indiana; Price Daniel, Texas; James H. Duff, Pennsylvania; Carl Hayden, Arizona; Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Iowa; Estes Kefauver, Tennessee; William F. Knowland, California; Edward Martin, Pennsylvania; A. S. (Mike) Monroney, Oklahoma; Wayne Morse, Oregon; Richard B. Russell, Georgia; Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts; and the late Robert A. Taft, Ohio.

Representatives: Charles E. Bennett, Florida; Hale Boggs, Louisiana; Oliver P. Bolton, Ohio; Usher L. Burdick, North Dakota; Courtney W. Campbell, Florida; R. B. Chipfield, Illinois; Cliff Clevenger, Ohio; Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey; Carl Hinshaw, California; Clifford R. Hope, Kansas; Walter H. Judd, Minnesota; Kenneth B. Keating, New York; Walter M. Mumma, Pennsylvania; Harold A. Patten, Arizona; Chauncey W. Reed, Illinois; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., New York; John P. Saylor, Pennsylvania; Frank E. Smith, Pennsylvania; Lawrence H. Smith, Wisconsin; Francis E. Walter, Pennsylvania; and James E. Van Zandt, Pennsylvania.

D. A. R. Circle at Chautauqua

ON the shores of Lake Chautauqua in western New York is to be found Chautauqua Institution, this year celebrating the eightieth season of its founding. The eighty years have found many worthy organizations having summer activities here, carrying on as they do during the winter months in their own cities and states. Among these is the "Chautauqua Circle, Daughters of the American Revolution," called "Circle" because it is a gathering together of "Daughters" from practically every state in the Union.

During the 1904 session of the Chautauqua Institution, so many members of the Daughters of the American Revolution were observed wearing the insignia, that it occurred to a number that it would be pleasant if the "Daughters" could know each other, and unite in mutual interests. Action for this purpose was initiated by Mrs. Mattie B. Tucker of the John Marshall Chapter of Louisville, Kentucky.

On August ninth of this same year, the Institution authorized and encouraged the formation of the "Chautauqua Circle, Daughters of the American Revolution." Mrs. Tucker was elected president, Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles, past regent of the Chicago Chapter, was elected vice president, and Mrs. Mary C. B. Alexander of the Philadelphia Chapter, secretary and treasurer. Two days later, August eleventh, nineteen hundred four, the newly organized group gave a reception for Secretary Taft of the War Department.

In nineteen hundred six occurred the first official "D. A. R. Day." Since that time, every president general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has visited Chautauqua at least once during her term of office.

This past season was no exception. August third was "D. A. R. Day in Chautauqua," and this day found Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General of the National Society, in this beautiful and unique summer resort. Twelve-thirty found over four hundred visiting "Daughters" gathered in the parlors of the Hotel Athenaeum to meet Miss Carraway and other honored guests. Following the reception, luncheon was served in the hotel

dining room. Mr. Frank Rounds, Jr., author and news correspondent, was the speaker. Mr. Rounds spoke of his experiences during an eighteen months' stay in Russia, which prompted his writing of his recently published book: "Window on Red Square."

Both at the luncheon and the meeting which followed, Mrs. Ray L. Erb presided. Mrs. Erb, a summer resident of Chautauqua, has been president of the "Circle" for the past two seasons. Mrs. Erb is a member of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of New York City, of which chapter she was regent for six years. Later she served as state corresponding secretary, and at present is the state chairman of National Defense.

Three-thirty found the "Daughters" assembled in Chautauqua's Amphitheater, with the public as invited guests to hear Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General. A large audience was present to hear the speaker of the day, and platform guests were introduced by the president. Among those presented to the audience were Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, Vice President General, and Mrs. Marshall Bixler, State Regent of Ohio. Mrs. John Nelson, past regent of the Fort Pitt Chapter, Pittsburgh, was especially recognized by the presiding officer, having served the Chautauqua Circle for so many years as its president.

America must be strong to defend herself, not alone with arms, but strong in good citizenship, said Miss Carraway, in her address before that large audience in Chautauqua, August third.

The speaker said that Chautauqua stood for all the things that make America great: spiritual values, good citizenship, and good things. So in the community should we work to hold up the good things and to do away with doubt and pessimism, because the best defense is a strong offense.

Miss Carraway then took up controversial subjects, at present before the American people, and gave the stand the Daughters of the American Revolution had taken on these issues.

Miss Thelma Brown of Olean, National Vice Chairman of the American Music

(Continued on page 91)

Treasures of Our Museum

Historical Staffordshire

BY DOROTHY LE VERE HALLORAN

RALPH AND JAMES CLEWS succeeded Andrew Stevenson at the Cobridge works in the Staffordshire district of England about the year 1818 and continued through 1834. Their success there drew James to an unfortunate venture in the New World in 1836. He had difficulty in finding both workmen and clay. Too late for James, the unfolding of the years revealed a deposit of kaolin, discovered just several miles from his endeavors at Troy, Indiana. However, as it should be always, the fine things accomplished outshone, outlived the disappointments. Such was the case of the brothers Clews, their names immortalized with those of England's most skillful potters. They produced many well-known views and subjects at the Cobridge works—to name a few—the Landing of Lafayette, the States pattern, with its different scenes enclosed, the Don Quixote designs, the English views. The latter are probably the most beautiful of all, due to the fascination and charm of castles, abbeys, manor houses and cathedrals combined with the pastoral countryside. These English views in the Staffordshire ware fall into two categories, fanciful rustic scenes and actual historical scenes.

An example of an English historical scene is shown in this large "Turkey" size platter, done in a lovely blue transfer. Not all the English historical views have been identified, although some pieces do have the name of the scene marked on the back. The Clews "Foliage" border views



Clews, Staffordshire, presented by Mrs. Henry J. S. Seeley of Kansas, Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

(as the platter pictured) were never marked with the name of the scene. They can only be identified from old engravings or from scenes on other china. (It is interesting to note, when considering Staffordshire ware, that there are a few occasions where the same name has been given to two totally different views.)

This "Foliage" border, which was used not only by Clews but also by Adams, is especially beautiful. It is composed of trees meeting in foliage at the top, with growing plants at the base. Scroll work, consisting of circles with tiny leaves, entirely surrounds the foliage. The mark on the back of this Clews platter consists of circles impressed with a crown in the center and the caption Clews Warranted Staffordshire encircling all.

Polio Prevention

(Continued from page 26)

—the polio victims of previous years do not become forgotten people simply because they suffered the terrible misfortune of polio before there was any definite program of prevention. The National Foundation proudly boasts that it spares nothing to get a needy patient into an iron lung—and then it immediately begins plans to free him from the respirator and send him back to normal life. It is our responsibility to help the National Foundation carry on

this humane work—getting the polio victims of past years out of hospital wards and back to a fuller life—even while preventive measures are striving to reduce the number of new polio patients.

We must step up our educational programs, to bring our community more information and better understanding of polio and Polio Prevention. To insure the success of the 1954 program, we must be certain that all parents in our own communities understand and realize its wonderful possibilities.

(Continued on page 34)

The Henry Lyman Hall Place

BY HELEN KENNARD MACKENZIE

THE Henry Lyman Hall Place in Connecticut, now owned by Mr. Sherburne Hill, was built in 1760 by Giles Hall, youngest son of John Hall, who was the son of John Hall, son of Samuel Hall. It passed to Giles Hall, Jr., and his son, Henry Lyman Hall. The title remained in the family until recent years.

Giles Hall, Sr., was a brother of Lyman Hall, and these two were born at the homestead that stood just south of the present place and is marked by a boulder in honor of Lyman Hall, a graduate of Yale in 1747, a member of the First Continental Congress for five years, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and later Governor of Georgia. He was born April 12, 1724, on South Elm Street, Wallingford, Conn.

In 1757 he moved to South Carolina, later to Sunbury, Ga., where he became the leading physician of Georgia. He died Oct. 19, 1790, and was buried on a bluff overlooking the Savannah River. Later his body was removed to Augusta, where it was interred in front of the City Hall, together with George Walton, another Signer, beneath a granite obelisk, the tablet of which was afterwards presented to Wallingford, Conn., his native home.

On Monday, July 5, 1858, Wallingford held its first celebration in his honor. Bells rang, there was a sunrise national salute of guns, and a parade with leaders in

Revolutionary attire, led by bands from New Haven and Wallingford. Services were held in the Congregational Church. Following the services, the procession formed again and marched to the depot to receive the marble tablet from the State of Georgia, then to the cemetery, where the tablet now rests on a block of free-stone. The Declaration of Independence was read.

The second celebration was held Oct. 19, 1916. Guests representing Georgia, the Governor of Connecticut and Dean Brown of Yale were orators of the day. A magnificent parade was followed by the dedication of a boulder and tablet erected on the site of Lyman Hall's birthplace. The original home, where he and his brother, Giles, were born, was burned.

Wallingford has also honored the Signer by naming its present High School for him. It was erected at a cost of about \$225,000 and opened Sept. 19, 1917.

On June 17, 1950, when the replica of the Liberty Bell arrived at Wallingford on its historic tour, the grandson of the writer, William H. MacKenzie, six-year-old son of William Neal MacKenzie, was chosen to ring the bell. While Lyman Hall died without descendants, this lad was the youngest direct descendant in Wallingford of the original John Hall of the Lyman Hall line, eleventh generation. So, he rang the bell 13 times.

lead us to it—the March of Dimes and the Mothers' March on Polio.

Polio Prevention

(Continued from page 33)

If large-scale vaccine validity tests and mass GG inoculations should be held in our localities this summer, we must provide volunteers for these projects from our ranks.

And of course we must do everything possible to make certain that this year's March of Dimes tops the record established last year. This year, the need is 50 per cent greater—our efforts must match that need.

We must work harder than ever before to make certain that we don't lose any of the ground we've won in the bitter fight against this dread disease. Our goal is in sight. There are two sure roads which will

Revolutionary Times Data

(Continued from page 28)

vaccination and it was ten years after that before he overcame superstition and bigotry to make it of any use. For sixty years longer must the surgeon's patient suffer under the operating knife before the inhalation of ether could be resorted to for the deadening of his sensibilities. It was 36 years before anthracite coal was used; 50 years before they armed themselves with a revolver and 61 years before a steam vessel was propelled by a screw.

National Defense

BY MARGUERITE C. (MRS. JAMES B.) PATTON
National Chairman

AND FRANCES B. (MRS. JAMES C.) LUCAS
Executive Secretary

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

AS we have stated, one of the principal goals of this Committee is to have an informed membership. To be informed one must know the various sides of any question; consequently much of the information which goes out from our office tells of situations and people who are seeking to undermine our Government. We admit some is not "pleasant" reading but it is informative and necessary to our understanding. As you know, one of the prime objectives of our National Society is the preservation of our republican form of government.

Our Government has served us well for over a century and a half and it is our wish to help you to understand the many hazards which confront us in these days. There is so much which is good and right in our Nation that we must at all times guard well our privileges. We must protect and maintain our individual liberties and freedom in this country.

We want our members as well as patriotic citizens all over the country to continue speaking out for freedom and avoid the pitfall of becoming too complacent to fight whenever their rights and independence are imperiled.

One of our basic rights under our Constitution is our right to know from day to day what is going on in our national, state and municipal governments. We call it Freedom of the Press. We as citizens have the right to know all the details of how our Government is functioning.

We have our first amendment to the Constitution, which specifies that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press . . ." That first amendment has become the foundation which has since made the American people the best informed citizens of any nation on earth. Today newspapers

are free to print the truth concerning the Government wherever they find it. Thus citizens knowing the facts are in a position to make their wishes known to their Congressmen, legislators and to their local authorities.

We realize that some newspapers are biased toward one political party or the other, and also they do not have the space to print everything which the American people should know. That is the reason why additional information pertaining to various subjects is sent through these columns, the *Press Digest*, and monthly mailings to every Chapter Chairman of this Committee. This material supplements and enlarges upon that which we read in our newspapers and periodicals. We need to know in detail the "why" of these dangers which are confronting us at the present time. As we said above, we realize that some of this information is not "pleasant" reading, but we must be informed in order to act accordingly.

It is vitally important not to know just ONE side of any question but to read everything available on the subject and to do that with an open mind—then make your decision and let your voice be heard.

OUR RIGHT TO WORK

To the many, many foreign visitors who come to this country each year it must be a surprising experience for them to see how the American people in such a short space of time could have built up such an economy as we have and to realize that our citizens have the highest standard of living in the world.

Many of us simply take our economy for granted and it is difficult for us to understand why other nations far older than ours have not been able to develop their own standard of living comparable to ours.

There are a number of reasons why we have accomplished so much in a short period of time. We have material resources, our American people have productive genius, but perhaps even more important is the fact that every American has the right to work and to earn a decent living in whatever field he chooses. Further, every child of ours can have a free education through high school and opportunities to work his way through a college or university if he or she so desires.

There is no end as to how high our standard of living can go if we continue to reward skill and conscientious work in this country with corresponding financial returns. That is the way of progress.

America has been known in the past, and is today, as a land of opportunity. If we continue to go in the future as we have gone in the past, we shall have no fear of the years to come. How necessary it is that we retain our Constitution intact so that the United States will *always* remain a land of opportunity as well as a land of free peoples.

WAYNE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Through the interest of the Superintendent of the Wayne County Schools of North Carolina, Mr. R. S. Proctor asked the County Board of Education to endorse his suggestions concerning greater preparation for citizenship in each school in that county. The County Board of Education, believing that preparation for citizenship makes for better understanding of our American heritage, made as supplemental requirements for graduation the following: 1. Knowledge of the Declaration of Independence and the historic background of its preparation and adoption. 2. Knowledge of our Federal and State Constitutions and the historic backgrounds of their preparation and adoption. 3. An essay by each senior on the topic, "Privileges and Duties of an American Citizen," or a similar topic dealing with citizenship.

The Board of Education feels that the information which the seniors secure about these documents—documents that have helped create and guarantee our liberties—will be appreciated through the years.

We commend the Board of Education of Wayne County, North Carolina, and Mr. R. S. Proctor, the Superintendent, for their

desire to help their seniors thoroughly to understand our American Way of Life. Mr. Proctor stated that the idea of teaching a course in Americanism came from the newspaper article which told that Elizabeth Bentley said in her testimony that if she "had heard more about the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights she would have been a better citizen."

FLORIDA SOUTHERN COLLEGE

There has been a new educational plan inaugurated at the Florida Southern College in Lakeland, Florida. The president, Mr. Ludd M. Spivey, and other leaders at the College decided that it was quite time to "Teach Americanism" to their students. This Americanism course was started in the summer of 1951 with a seminar course on the History of American Culture. By fall of 1952 the complete course had been organized and 105 freshmen students were enrolled. Another 40 students enrolled in the course for seniors.

It has been indeed refreshing to scan the catalogue of this college and to see the History courses and those on American Culture and Literature which are being offered to students. Students wish to know more concerning the American way of life and the factors which have produced it.

The Chair of Americanism in this college is in two sections: one for freshmen and another for seniors. The Department of American Culture, which embraces all departments, deals with important American studies and the Major in American Culture leading to the B.S. and A.B. degrees.

At the close of the first year of the operation of this course Freedoms Foundation awarded to the college the coveted Washington Medal "for outstanding achievement in bringing about a better understanding of the American Way of Life."

Would that more colleges and universities would follow the example of the Florida Southern College.

It is our thought that the two above examples of teaching Americanism to our youth would be of interest to our members, as well as to all citizens, as to how other courses in Americanism could be placed in our schools and colleges.

Cannot the public schools and colleges

in your community have similar courses? What can YOU do about it?

A New Year's resolution which we should have high on our list is that each one of us will be *vigilant all of the time* in order to preserve our American Way of Life. If we are apathetic and indolent our Government can go down with the setting of the sun.

Marguerite C. Patton
(Mrs. James B.)

D. A. R. NEW YEAR

As Daughters let's seriously contemplate a few resolutions: My dues will be paid promptly. I shall subscribe to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE and learn what the Daughters DO so that I can intelligently and convincingly reply, "What *don't* the Daughters DO" and answer with factual information when queried by our members and others. I will lovingly guard the Flag of the United States and protect it from improper use and abuse on all public occasions. I will study the Constitution so that I may repudiate the doubters by proving that this document is as applicable to present day needs as it was in 1787. In fact, it is MORE important today, for never before was our Constitution jeopardized by the plans of world government proponents to amend the United Nations Charter into a world-governing document. In 1955, under Article 109 of the UN Charter, this treaty will be amended. The internationalists plan to strengthen the United Nations into a world-governing body.

Throughout the year I will pledge my unswerving loyalty to my leaders: Chapter, State, and National, offering only *constructive* criticism, and *will not obstruct the policies* or projects sponsored by an intelligent majority even though I may not be in complete accord with all points under consideration. I will endeavor at all times to consider that which may be the greatest good for the greatest number.

I will respectfully listen to those who disagree with me but nonetheless forcefully state my stand *for* the Constitution, *for* an independent, sovereign United States, *for* a return to faith in God, in Country, in home, and in oneself.

COMMENDATIONS

To Mrs. Richard D. Haines, Regent, Mrs. J. E. W. Thomas, Chairman of National

Defense, and to every member of the Betty Martin Chapter for their Daughters of the American Revolution booth at the Central-Texas Fair in Temple. Upon a white background Mrs. Haines placed the name of her Chapter, and underneath Children of the American Revolution, Priscilla Alden Society, all enhanced by red, white and blue bunting and foil. Cards with the Pledge, the Creed, and the Preamble to the Constitution, along with other literature which the Chapter had purchased from the National Defense Committee, were placed on tables for free distribution. Posters promoting the theme *America* were also on display. Over 2000 patriotic leaflets or booklets were distributed. Commendations! This was an *active* project for American principles.

To Mrs. R. Seth McCallen, Regent, Watauga Chapter, also State Chairman, National Defense, Tennessee; Mrs. Walter M. Berry, Honorary State Regent, Mrs. L. L. Minor, National Defense Chairman, Watauga Chapter, and to each and every member for the booth at the Mid-South Fair affirming Americanism and combating communism. Patriotic literature purchased from the National Defense Committee was distributed free, also alerting information concerning the methods of communist infiltration. Again, commendations!

To Mrs. William H. Wood, State Chairman, National Defense, Illinois, and to the Illinois Daughters for purchasing the volume of literature for distribution to the D. A. R. Caravan.

To Mrs. L. D. Savige, Chairman, Scranton City Chapter, Pennsylvania, for her campaign through purchasing literature on the Bricker-American Bar Association amendment from this Committee, to alert not only the Daughters but others to the imminent dangers of *treaty law*. This amendment *must* be adopted or Americans will not control domestic issues and we will have world government by treaty. Write your Senators and Congressmen.

To the members of all other organizations who show great confidence in our organization by ordering our National Defense material for their members.

To the men who express admiration in their letters for the undaunted courage of the Daughters and sincere appreciation for

the unwavering campaign to protect our Republic and Old Glory.

FREE WORLD

There is no *free world*. There is individual freedom for Americans but almost half of the world's population is now subjugated by international communism. To the internationalists the free world consists of the nations we are supporting and to whom they wish to continue *giving* American taxes on the false premise that friends can be bought. Honor and loyalty are attributes whether a nation or person is rich or poor. An attaché of a foreign Embassy remarked, "Perhaps some Americans feel we like their charity. We, the people, don't, but our government will continue to accept it as long as their government continues to convince us we should take it." We could be depriving foreign nations of their initiative and weakening their desire to exert the effort to help themselves.

EDUCATION INVESTIGATION

Of one hundred witnesses in the field of education questioned by the Senate Internal Security Committee eighty-two "refused to answer questions about their communist affiliations." The Committee concluded that educators themselves must devise criteria and methods to deal with teachers whose adherence to organizations promoting international communism makes them morally unfit to teach as well as a threat to national security. World communist leaders have made American schools and colleges "a target of infiltration and activity as part of their program to destroy the United States." An educator who believes in international communism "cannot maintain the standards of academic freedom and objective scholarship and be loyal to the regulations of local authorities." Communist teachers "exercise as part of an organized conspiracy an influence far more extensive than their numbers would indicate."

A teacher "who invokes his privilege against incrimination rather than deny membership in the communist organization before a duly constituted authority violates his trust and forfeits his right to shape the character of our youth."

PARKED ON THE TOWN

Robert Moses, City Construction Coordinator of New York, and Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary General of the United Nations, are carrying on an acrimonious correspondence. Mr. Moses says New York City not only furnished part of the money for the United Nations building but spent \$23 million widening the streets and improving the highways for the UN enclave. Now UN delegates are parking wherever they please, whenever they please, although the UN entered into an agreement with the city to provide for a 1500-car parking garage under the UN building. But considerable garage space is roped off to store the "paper work" in which the UN excels. Possessing diplomatic immunity, the UN members park "hour after hour," laugh at city parking regulations and leave their cars to clog traffic on important streets. Mr. Hammarskjöld retorted to the above complaints of Mr. Moses that he would take no action. Matters will continue as they are.

Mr. Moses said he had been inclined to be a friend of the UN but is beginning to feel critical, and so is the public, over this organization which "pays no attention to the ordinary rules and practices of the government municipality in which it is located."

KOREAN POLICE ACTION

Almost 8,000 Americans are missing. Over two years ago this was reported to the United Nations. Months later a courageous Colonel fighting in Korea told an American newspaper correspondent. How carefully the United Nations guarded this information. No action has been taken against the international communists on this situation nor on the atrocity murders of our boys with their hands tied behind their backs, yet the internationalists continually taunt us to be humanitarian. Humanitarian brotherhood is for God-fearing people and not for atheistic hypocrites who take no action on this brutality and torture of Americans but *demand* that we allow Red China to have membership in the United Nations.

Frances B. Lucas

With the Chapters

Alexander Love (Houston, Tex.). A Constitution Day Dinner meeting was held at the College Inn with approximately one hundred and sixty-nine persons in attendance. This was a joint meeting of the local D. A. R. chapters and the S. A. R. Paul Carrington Chapter. Arthur A. de la Houssaye of New Orleans, National President of the Sons of the American Revolution, presented his speech, entitled "The Human Side of the Constitution." The dinner commemorated the 166th anniversary of the ratification of the United States Constitution. Governor Allan Shivers issued a proclamation designating September 17 as Constitution Day in Texas.

In September, Mrs. George Eagle and Mrs. Robert Green of the Alexander Love Chapter Junior Group made their television debut on Jane Christopher's Cooking School. The Junior Group had as a project this year the compilation of a cookbook with recipes contributed by members of the junior and senior groups.

Everyone who saw the program agreed that Lela and Jan had a successful debut and contributed much to the sale of the cookbook. The recipes are quick, easy, and palatable.

In October, the Senior Group of this chapter presented Mr. G. F. Elsenbrock of the Federal Bureau of Immigration as our guest speaker to aid in the Americanization of local non-citizens. Mrs. E. E. Walker, our program chairman for October, has done an excellent job with a difficult assignment and a good deal of credit is due her for our successful cooperation with the Bureau in the teaching of potential citizens of our country. Together, with the Junior Group's J. A. C. work, we consider this a worthwhile accomplishment for the welfare of our country.

Mrs. John R. Barnett
Publicity Chairman

Mary Redmond (Conneaut, Ohio). On July 4th, of this year, tourists entering Conneaut from the east and from the west on U. S. Route 20 were greeted by signs reading "Fort Independence Where Moses Cleaveland Landed July 4, 1796." Plans for obtaining these signs were made by the

Mary Redmond Chapter when the plans for celebrating Ohio's Sesquicentennial were first announced and Conneaut was among 40 Ohio cities to have historical signs erected.

During Conneaut's Sesquicade week of celebration, Mary Redmond Chapter arranged displays of family heirlooms in the windows of one of the local stores. One window featured a colonial scene in which the figure of a pioneer woman, surrounded by her handiwork, was seated at her spinning wheel before a lamp-light table. Another window displayed children's clothing and featured a large doll dressed in clothing of the McGuffey period, seated in a child's old-fashioned rocking chair and holding an early McGuffey reader in her lap. Of special local interest in this window were the cap and picture of the first baby born here on the Western Reserve, and the saddle bags and account book carried by the first doctor on his rounds of calls.

Several smaller windows displayed very early leather bound books, some being first editions; pieces of early china, glass, silver and pewter; and pictures, one in particular being a framed certificate of membership to the Society of Cincinnati signed by George Washington. There were five local windows included in this display which was sponsored by the local chapter and for which Mary Redmond Chapter received the first prize of \$30 in the local "window decorating" contest.

Mrs. George M. Ochsier, *Regent*

Marshalltown and Spinning Wheel (Marshalltown, Ia.). Both Chapters cooperated in arranging a "centennial kitchen" for the Marshalltown Centennial celebration July 1-5th.

The room contained furniture, dishes, cooking utensils and other interesting articles of a century ago which had been brought to Marshalltown by the early settlers of the community.

The center of interest was a table from the original home of the founder of the city, Henry Anson, and was obtained for the occasion by the Marshalltown Chapter. The fireplace "mock-up" was made by a

member of Spinning Wheel Chapter and drew much attention to the back of the room. The mantel was graced by a clock ticking away as it has for the past century plus many smaller items from those long ago days.

On display were lovely dishes, glass and porcelain, spice holders, a sewing machine, chairs, small tables, lamps, copper-toed shoes, night-caps, coverlets, one of which was brought from Ireland more than one hundred and fifty years ago, together with many other house furnishings.

Members of the two Chapters, dressed in costumes of Grandmother's day, including "Centennial" bonnets, were on duty as hostesses during the five-day celebration.

This "Kitchen" of a century ago was one of the best exhibits of the event and was viewed by an estimated ten thousand persons.

Mrs. L. F. Bosch
*Recording Secretary and
Press Relations Chairman*

Hazard (Hazard, Ky.). On Oct. 2, 1953, the first published history of Perry County, Kentucky, went on sale. The occasion was marked by a luncheon, which was open to the public, with Dr. Thomas D. Clark as the guest speaker. This project was undertaken by the Chapter to preserve old records and to provide money, from its sales, for a scholarship fund for Perry County students.

The history includes chapters on formation, settlement, social growth, folkways and customs, industries, growth of communities, schools, churches, courts, transportation and biographies of early County families. The selection of names for the biographies was made from the first Tax List of the County. The book contains sketches of living members of these families and is illustrated with well-preserved old photographs.

Dr. Thomas D. Clark, eminent head of the History Department of the University of Kentucky, states in his review which appears on the jacket of the book, "This book covers the whole story from the time the first hardy pioneers moved across the mountains from Virginia to build cabins, stake out land claims . . . develop all of the necessary institutions to a civilized community. You will find the stories of Perry County exciting. Not only will you meet the grizzly old pioneers and their

families but you will also become acquainted with hundreds of Kentuckians who have made this State a great one . . . The price of this History is \$4.00, plus 25¢ postage and may be secured from the undersigned at 610 Maple St., Hazard, Ky.

Mrs. W. H. Douglas
Publicity Chairman of Press and Radio

General George Crook (Prescott, Ariz.) marked the site of old Fort Hualapai in Yavapai County in 1953.

Previous to this historic marking, the Chapter had contributed generously to the erection of a monument at Old Fort Defiance, the most western military outpost; assisted in the restoration of the Old Governor's Mansion which was erected in 1864 and which is now being used as a Museum.

An earlier dedication was a Flag and a flag-pole, marked with a suitable bronze marker set in a granite boulder.

The assisting with national projects, including the Penny Pines project under the Conservation Committee, has been in the past and so continues in the present, the work of the Chapter.

Mrs. James Lee Baker
State Chairman of Advertising

San Miguel (National City, Cal.). On Constitution Day, our guests were members of the U. S. Daughters of 1812. Our Regent, Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, presented a paper, "Facts about the Constitution." Dr. A. Watson Brown spoke, during the meeting, on the radio with his subject being, "The Challenge of the Constitution." Dr. Brown is accredited with organizing the "I AM AN AMERICAN" Day movement and is the husband of our Chapter Chaplain.

San Miguel Chapter was hostess at a luncheon honoring the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rouse, on October 10th at the San Diego Club. A patriotic motif was carried out in table decoration of red, white and blue candles in centerpieces of white dahlias and with carnation corsages of red, white and blue for each guest.

State officers attending were Mrs. Cecil W. Neff, Assistant State Treasurer, Miss Angeline Allen, Vice Chairman of the State Program Committee, and Mrs. James McVey, who for the past two years, served as State Chairman of the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower Committee. Other

guests were Regents and Vice Regents from La Jolla, Letitia Coxe Shelby, Linares, Oliver Weatherbee and San Diego Chapters.

Especially invited guests were Mrs. A. Watson Brown, State President of the U. S. Daughters of 1812, Mrs. Giles Brown of Costa Mesa, Mrs. John J. Apperson of Westwood, Mrs. E. S. Coburn, Miss Jessie McKnight and prospective members.

Under the direction of our National Defense Chairman, Mrs. A. Watson Brown, and our Americanism Chapter, Mrs. John A. Tuten, the Chapter is carrying out a fine program on National Defense. Good Citizenship pins are awarded each year to three high school students and contacts have been made for starting a history contest in the same schools.

San Miguel Chapter is small but trying to the best of their ability to support "What the Daughters Do."

Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, *Regent*

Betty Allen (Northampton, Mass.) held its opening meeting and luncheon on September 22nd, with the State Officers as guests. Inviting the guests to meet for a reception at the Chapter House before the luncheon, the photographer for Northampton's only newspaper, the *Daily Hampshire Gazette*, asked for an appointment to take a picture and this was done between 12:30 and 1:00 P.M. The picture not only made the front page but appeared, together with a nice long article on page 3, in that same day's *Gazette*! The State Officers were able to have copies of the *Gazette* before leaving Northampton about 4 P.M.

Mrs. Thomas McConnell

Colonel George Croghan (Fremont, Ohio). Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, our President General, was the principal speaker for Fremont's celebration of Croghan Day, observed annually on August 2nd, and Ohio's sesquicentennial. All Chapters in the Northwest District were invited to this program which marked the 140th anniversary of the defense of Fort Stephenson at Fremont by Major George Croghan and his small band of soldiers against forces of British and Indians on August 2, 1813.

The memorial services conducted in Fort Stephenson Park were held under the auspices of the Chapter with Mrs. Harold

Althoff, Regent, presiding. Mr. B. B. Smith, Croghan Day Sesquicentennial Chairman, and Mayor Oscar J. Stierwalt brought greetings. The actual account of the defense of the fort was told by Mrs. Merritt Huber, State Chairman of Transportation and President of the Joshua Giddings Chapter, Daughters of 1812.



Left to right: Mrs. Marshall H. Bixler, Miss Gertrude Carraway.

Mrs. Marshall H. Bixler, State Regent, introduced Miss Carraway, who addressed the assemblage on "Community Pride as a Constructive Force in Americanism." Others on the program were Rev. J. R. Walter, Mrs. Harry Peach, Flag Chairman, Mrs. Clara Ross Stull, Chaplain, Mrs. A. C. Moore, who sounded taps, and Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary President General and National Defense Chairman.

The Old Betsy Society, Children of the American Revolution, participated in the flag ceremonies and Miss Raymona Cooper, Junior Vice President of the State Society, placed the wreath at the tomb of Col. Croghan.

Preceding the services the Executive Board of the Ohio Society attended a brunch together with their guests, Miss Carraway, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. George Erick, National Chairman Advancement of American Music, Mrs. John S. Heaume, past Recording Secretary General, Mrs. F. E. Russell and Miss Louise Clarke, State Chairman D. A. R. Good Citizens.

Following the program a reception for distinguished guests was held in Birchard Library.

Mrs. Harold H. Althoff
Chapter Regent

Coconino (Flagstaff, Ariz.) The monument to the Pioneer Women, erected July 14, 1915 in Walnut Canyon National Monument, was moved and re-dedicated by the Chapter on October 27, 1953, with the State Regent, Mrs. McKesson, the Recording Secretary and Chapter Regent officiating.

The monument is located on the circular drive of Walnut Canyon. Its name was derived from the black walnut trees at the bottom thereof—so unusual to be found at a 6,700-foot elevation.

The Walnut Canyon National Monument was established by proclamation of President Woodrow Wilson on October 20, 1915 to protect the ancient cliff dwellings of a vanished people. The Canyon entrance is 11 miles east of Flagstaff on Highway 66 and is open the year round to visitors.

Mrs. Theodore G. McKesson
State Regent

Belleville (Belleville, Ill.). On Thursday, September 10, 1953, Belleville Chapter opened the current season by entertaining at a one o'clock luncheon at the Women's Community House. The guests of honor were the Chapter Past Regents.



Past Regent's Day of Belleville Chapter: Seated, Left to right, Miss Daisy L. Whiteside, Mrs. Edmund Twenhoefel, Mrs. Charles B. Harrison, Mrs. Preston K. Johnson, Mrs. Franklin C. Hamlin; Standing in the same order, Mrs. O. H. Cross, Mrs. Walter P. Tisch, Mrs. E. C. Reed, Mrs. Frank H. Hackmann, Mrs. Sherman Stookey, Mrs. Edwin L. Rothgangel, Mrs. Ralph O. Stites and Mrs. Ferdinand J. Friedli who is also Vice President General from Illinois.

Each Regent was called upon, in turn, to give the highlights of her term of office and some most interesting and informative facts were brought out in these short talks.

The meeting was presided over by the newly elected Chapter Regent, Mrs. George M. Uhl. A musical program was presented for the entertainment of the guests.

The program for the ensuing year was enlarged upon by the Chairman of the Program Committee, Mrs. Eddy J. Rogers. In October a Smorgasbord will be given, featuring a book review after the luncheon. Mrs. Rogers and her committee have devised a very interesting schedule of events and the membership looks forward to enjoying each of the meetings, which are held on the second Thursday of the month at the Women's Community House.

Mrs. Stephen A. Sloger
Corresponding Secretary

Shiawasee (Owasso, Mich.) is completing 46 years of Chapter activities and during this time has grown from 17 to 66 members. At our birthday meeting, following the presentation of a corsage to our only living Charter member and third Chapter Regent, Mrs. William C. Gabriel, Regent, reviewed the work of the first year.

Then followed a brief outline of the present activities which is planned to present the constructive program of our Society. This included the recognition of Flag Day through the media of the radio, churches, schools and newspapers; the marking of many historical sites in the town of Owasso (Owasso being the name of an Indian Chief); the celebration of Constitution Day with Judge William Percy as the guest speaker and whose subject was "Our Constitution Today."

Naturalization rites were attended and five new citizens were each presented with a small silk flag and their attention called to the words, "Good Citizenship Is Americanism."

"Our National Defense" was the subject of the talk by the Rev. R. Shazbak of the Baptist Church. A gift night is scheduled for our Approved Schools project. The American Indian Committee work is the subject of another meeting, with February set aside for "Good Citizenship" when the girls from Shiawasee County and their mothers are Chapter guests.

The first log house to be built in Owasso is maintained by the Chapter as a museum and visitors often number 600 in one week. Among its many gifts from our members is a Bible over 100 years old.

Shiawasee Chapter has been awarded both a Gold Badge and a 3-Pin in recognition of its share in the recently completed National Building Fund project and actively shares in the Michigan State projects such as the Michigan Room renovation.

In all our activities we are ably supported by our Chapter and State members and officers and chairmen which makes possible our attainment of the goals set forth by our Society.

Mrs. William C. Gabriel, *Regent*

Rochambeau (Paris, France). Our Chapter has the nucleus of a very interesting little library. The subject matter is anything that has to do with Franco-American relations in war and peace.

Contributions from other Chapters would be very welcome.

Our books have been given shelf space at the American Library in Paris.

At a recent meeting of the Chapter Dr. Ian Fraser, Director of the Library, formally took over the books and then made a very interesting address on the value of the American Library in France in promoting good relations between the two countries, as well as providing information about America to the French and other foreign readers.

Dr. Fraser is going to the United States this Winter, and I think he would be available for programs if any Chapters would like to hear him speak on some international subject.

Books for our Book Shelf and invitations for Dr. Fraser should be sent to me at 3 Avenue du President Wilson, Paris XVI (16), Paris, France.

Comtesse Koutouzow Tolstoy
*Past Regent and Chairman,
Book Committee*

Fort Hand (Vandergrift, Penna.). Appointments in red, white, and blue made a colorful and patriotic setting for the Flag Day luncheon that closed the season's meetings for Fort Hand Chapter. The event was staged in Hill Crest Country Club, Saturday afternoon, June 13th. Forty-two members and guests were present.



FORT HAND CHAPTER'S FLAG DAY LUNCHEON

Front row (left to right), Miss Elizabeth Bush, Registrar; Mrs. Jasper Blystone, Treasurer; Mrs. Paul Keppel, Chaplain. Back row, Mrs. W. O. Armitage, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick, Vice President General; Miss Calla L. Stahlmann, Regent; Miss Angeline Sober, Vice Regent.

The invocation was given by the Chaplain, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, and the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner. Miss Calla L. Stahlmann, retiring Regent, introduced her officers and board, the past Regents of the Chapter, guests of the afternoon, and paid special tribute to her colleagues in office, and to the social and program committees. Miss Louella Bair, New Kensington, as guest soloist, sang three numbers.

The guest of honor and speaker for the occasion was Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick, Vice President General of the National Society of D. A. R., past Regent of the State of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Pittsburgh Chapter. Her address was on "National Defense." She stressed the importance of Flag Day week, and the display of the Flag of the United States. She said that the United Nations banner is not the flag of a country, but of an organization—the United Nations Organization—and it should not be displayed anywhere but at the United Nations building.

At the close of her address, Mrs. Kirkpatrick conducted the installation ceremony for the newly-elected officers of the Chapter for 1953-55. They are Miss Angeline J. Sober, Regent; Mrs. W. O. Armitage, Vice Regent; Mrs. John F. Bair, Chaplain; Mrs. John R. Kurtz, Recording Secretary; Miss Louise Nelson, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. Rush Milliron, Treasurer; Miss Elizabeth Bush, Registrar; and Miss Stahlmann, Historian and Librarian.

The membership of the Chapter is fifty-seven, a gain of ten members during the last two years.

Calla L. Stahlmann
*Past Regent and State Chairman
of Genealogical Records*

Charles Trumbull Hayden (Tempe, Arizona). Our Chapter was organized on March 12, 1927. The Organizing Regent was Mrs. Frank Peck of Tempe. This Chapter has always been composed of members from Tempe and several surrounding towns. Tempe is the home of Arizona State College.

The Chapter has been honored by having two of the members, Mrs. R. K. Minson and Mrs. E. J. Roth, elected as State Regents of Arizona. Counting two pending memberships, we have fifty members.

We have always been active in all departments of the National Society. One of the most interesting of our projects has been the re-seeding of a plot of the desert northeast of Mesa. This project has been keenly watched by the Forest Service of the United States Government.

Mrs. James Lee Baker
State Chairman of Advertising.

John Alexander (Alexandria, Va.) has set dates for its seventh annual Antique Show, opening on October 1st, 1954 and lasting for four days. This is the major fund-raising effort of the chapter.

This year's show was most successful under the chairmanship of Mrs. Harry A. Councilor and Mrs. Ross F. Hunt, who served as associate chairman.

The list of patrons was headed by Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, wife of the President of the United States, and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon, wife of the Vice-President. It included wives of most of the cabinet members, and many others prominent in the life of the nation. Governor and Mrs. John S. Battle, Senator and Mrs. Harry F. Byrd, and Congressman and Mrs. Joel T. Broyhill were also among the patrons.

Congressman and Mrs. Broyhill were on hand for the formal opening of the show, as were Mrs. George M. Humphrey, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mrs. Arthur E. Summerfield, wife of the Postmaster General, and a number of national

officials of the D. A. R. Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Organizing Secretary General, is a member of the John Alexander Chapter. The chapter was hostess to patrons at a morning coffee hour following the opening of the show. Guests were greeted by Miss Edna Harvey Barr, Regent.

There were thirty exhibitors, from such far-distant points as Quebec and Southern California. It also attracted such well-known authorities on antiques as Sam Laidaker, publisher of *American Antiques Collector*, and Paul E. Bernheimer, whose family house in Munich was known throughout Europe before World War II.

Mrs. Henry E. Voges
*Publicity Chairman
1953 Antique Show*

Gaviota (Long Beach, Calif.). With a gavel made of discarded wood from the White House, obtained at the time of the recent remodeling, Mrs. H. P. Dunlop, Regent, opened the meeting of Gaviota Chapter, October 13th, in Municipal Art Center. The gavel was a gift to the Chapter by Mr. B. F. Tucker.

Two highlights of the reports by the various chairmen were the one by Mrs. E. A. Merwin, Honor Roll Chairman and the one by Mrs. H. W. Waldbillig, National Defense Chairman.

Last year Gaviota placed special emphasis on the D. A. R. youth projects, adding the R.O.T.C. award to the twenty-four D. A. R. projects being sponsored by the chapter and placing D. A. R. MAGAZINE subscriptions in all high schools and junior high schools in Long Beach. These two projects will be continued with American History awards and flags being given to youth organizations without flags.

Guest speaker, Reverend Robert Shattuck, of the Long Beach Calvary Presbyterian Church, introduced by Mrs. Rupert McCook, Program Chairman, gave an inspirational and informative address on "Preserving the American Ideals" stressing the responsibilities and duties of the individual in strong character building to match the principles upon which our forefathers built this Republic. Reverend Shattuck, whose ancestors came to America in 1623, told of some of the experiences of his early ancestors, stating that each generation had its hardships and its challenges.

During the tea hour, Mrs. Melle Roseff of the Music Club played some of her own compositions. Mrs. Dunlop and Mrs. Arthur S. Phillips, Past Regent, served from a table centered with an artistic arrangement of autumn flowers, leaves and cattails.

Mrs. Carroll R. Thorn, hostess chairman, was assisted by twelve hostesses.

A group of prospective members were guests at the meeting and tea.

Mrs. C. L. Carpenter
Chairman Press Relations

John Davis (Abilene, Tex.). Honoring the members of her Chapter, Mrs. Henry Hilliard Rowe, Regent, entertained with a garden party at her home on June 18th. Receiving guests were Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. M. M. Barnes, Vice Regent, and other Chapter officers. Hurricane lamps lighted the garden.

The opening prayer was given by the Rev. T. Robert Ingram, and pledges to the United States and Texas flags were led by the Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. Isham G. Harris. Mrs. Rowe extended greetings, after which Mrs. John Guitar III sang the national anthem. Organ music, including patriotic hymns, were played and sung by Dr. Leonard Burford. The main address was presented by Truett Latimer, State Representative, who spoke on the Constitution and what it means to be an American.

Corsages of a new gladiolus, "Elizabeth the Queen," were presented to two State officials, Mrs. George Likins, State Registrar, and Mrs. E. L. Harwell, State Chairman of the Committee on Investigation of Subversive Textbooks in Texas Public Schools. Mrs. H. P. McGrady, Mrs. Cecil Roberts, Mrs. Worth Norwood, Mrs. Charles Roberson and Mrs. R. E. L. Norwood assisted with the punch service. The public had been invited, and a free will offering was made to Tamassee.

Mrs. E. L. Harwell
Chairman, Press Relations Committee

Cohocton (Cohocton & Avoca, Steuben Co., N. Y.) held its 35th anniversary celebration in Cohocton at the home of two charter members, the Misses Daisy and Elsie MacKay. There was a memorable luncheon at which the Chapter's huge birthday cake was the chief conversation piece, as it made a sensational entrance and vanishing act exit.



The Regent, Mrs. A. L. Atwood, presided at a later business meeting, following which the history of the Chapter was given by Miss Daisy MacKay. The charter, granted Aug. 26, 1918, was displayed.

Besides the hostesses and the Regent, there were present Mrs. F. D. Woodworth, Mrs. E. H. Van Patton, Mrs. Maude Shults, the Misses Mary and Sarah Shults, all of Avoca; Miss Ruth Woodworth of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Larene Walker of Lyons, N. J.; Mrs. Clair Bennett of Howard, and Mrs. David H. Bennett of Cohocton.

Although it is a small Chapter, Cohocton has boasted as a member a former State Regent, Elizabeth Larowe Clapp (Mrs. William H.), and at present is honored by our State Regent, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, in the appointment of Miss Sarah Shults as State Chairman of the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund.

Mrs. A. Lewis Atwood
Chapter Regent

Maricopa (Phoenix, Ariz.) is the first and largest of the seven Arizona Chapters and was organized in 1901.

Two of our charter members are still active members. Mrs. Ancil Martin and her sister, Mrs. Will Barnes.

Our oldest member, Mrs. George Vickers, will be 102 this month. She sold over two hundred paper bricks at one dollar each for the erection of Arizona's first Museum building, the first unit of which was completed in 1927, with thirty civic organizations participating in its incorporation. This was founded by the Daughters, incorporated and completed in 1927.

Mrs. James Lee Baker
State Chairman of Advertising.

Larchmont (Larchmont, N. Y.). The first meeting of the year was an occasion of importance with the presentation of an original play, "All About Us," written by

(Continued on page 80)

Genealogical Department

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOURCE MATERIALS

Available in the Genealogical Department of the Library of the Historical Society of Berks County, Reading, Pa.

By MRS. IRVIN KRICK and MRS. LEROY SANDERS

The following Bibliography in the Genealogical Department of the Library of the Historical Society of Berks County at Reading, Pa., should be of interest to many persons seeking information about available records there. The material was sent to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE by Mrs. LeRoy Sanders, one of the authors, who was formerly Genealogical Librarian and is now Director of the Society.

Reprints of the Bibliography, with a Historical Map of Berks County and Cross-Reference Chart of Berks County Genealogical Source Material, are available from the Berks County Historical Society at \$1 per copy. The Bibliography follows, spellings and punctuation being printed as they exist in the original titles:

(1) ALLEGHENY REFORMED CHURCH, BRECKNOCK TWP. 1 Vol. 1767-1864. Baptisms, confirmations, accounts and tombstone readings from adjoining cemetery. Typewritten and includes two indexes. CR-A422.

(2) AMITYVILLE UNION CHURCH, AMITY TOWNSHIP. 1 Vol. 1752-1840. Baptisms, marriages, deaths, confirmations. Typewritten and indexed. CR-A516.

(3) EPISCOPAL CHURCHES, MORGANTOWN-CAERNARVON AREA, 3 Vols., Vol. 1, history of the Bangor Church (Churchtown); handwritten, not indexed. Vol. 2, 1806-1902, marriages, baptisms and deaths of Bangor (Churchtown) St. Thomas (Morgantown) St. Mark's (Honeybrook) St. Mary's (Warwick) St. John's (Compassville). Tombstone records only of Presbyterian and Methodist Churches in Churchtown. Vol. 3 index to Vol. 2. CR-B216.

(4) BERN CHURCH RECORDS, BERN TOWNSHIP. 1 Vol. 1739-1835. Baptisms as translated by Rev. J. W. Early. Printed, not indexed. CR-B517.

(5) BOAS, REV. WILLIAM. Lower half of county. 1 Vol. 1778-1810. Marriages. Typewritten and indexed. CR-B662 and Mic. 28-9.

(6) PAULI, REV. CHARLES A. PRIVATE RECORDS OF 2 Vol. 1825-1871. Baptisms, marriages, confirmations, deaths. Rev. Pauli served at Hain's Church (L. Heidelberg), Christ (Oley), Hinnershitz (Muhlenberg), Kissinger's (Spring) and at Oley, Womelsdorf and Sinking Spring. Typewritten, not indexed. CR-C236.

(7) CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, READING, PA. 1 Vol. 1763-1850. Marriages, baptisms, deaths, church minutes and history. Typewritten and indexed in 2 sections. CR-C554 and Mic. 35.

(8) CHRIST EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN TULPEHOCKEN TWP. 2 Vol. 1743-1851. Baptisms, marriages, deaths, confirmations, elected pastors, deacons and trustees of the church property. Vol. 2, index to Vol. 1. Typewritten and indexed. CR-C556 and Mic. 39-40.

(9) DUNKEL'S REFORMED CHURCH, GREENWICH TWP. 1 Vol. 1746-1882. Baptisms, communicants, history and articles of agreement. Typewritten and indexed. CR-D919.

(10) METHODIST CHURCH, ELVERSON (SPRINGFIELD CHURCH). 1 Vol. 1839-1900. Baptisms, marriages, deaths and tombstone inscriptions. Circa 1850-1900. Typewritten and indexed. CR-E52 and Mic. 29.

(11) FRIENDS' MEETING RECORDS OF BERKS COUNTY. 1 Vol. 1737-1899. Births, deaths and meeting records of the Exeter; Maiden creek; Pottstown; Reading; Robeson and Tulpehocken Meetings. Compiled from the original by John E. Eshelman. Handwritten and Self-indexed. CR-E75.

(12) ALTALAH LUTHERAN CHURCH, REHRERSBURG, PA. (TULPEHOCKEN) 1 Vol. 1757-1852. Baptisms of Altalaha Lutheran Church at Rehersburg, with a few marriage records of Rev. Stoever, 1742-1763. Handwritten and indexed. CR-E92 and Mic. 39-40.

(13) FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, READING, PA. 10 Vol. 1755-1940. Baptisms, marriages, burials, accessions, minutes, accounts, statistics. Typewritten. 5 volumes indexed separately. Copy made for the Historical Society by the First Reformed Church of Reading, Rev. Daniel J. Wetzel, D.D., Pastor. CR-F527.

(14) ALLEMENGEL UNION CHURCH, WESSNERVILLE, ALBANY TWP. 1 Vol. 1771-1840. Baptisms and communicants. Typewritten and indexed. CR-F899 and Mic. 27-28.

(15) FRIEDENS UNION CHURCH, ALBANY TWP. 1 Vol. Burial Records. Handwritten, not indexed. CR-F899B.

(16) NEW BETHEL ZION CHURCH, GRIMSVILLE, GREENWICH TWP. 1 Vol. 1761-1802. Baptisms, marriages, confirmation; Ministers, Schoolmasters; brief church history. Contributed by Mr. Calvin Herring. Indexed. CR-G816.

(17) HERMAN, REV. JAMES SASSAMAN, PRIVATE RECORDS. 2 Vol. 1840-1887. Baptisms, marriages and burials. Rev. Herman served Maiden creek (Blandon), St. John's (Kutztown), Gernant's (Maiden Creek), Dunkle's (Richmond), St. Peter's (Maxatawny), Oley Twp. and Windsor Twp. (all Reformed). Typewritten and indexed. CR-H551 and Mic. 30-31.

(18) HERMAN, REV. ALFRED J. PRIVATE RECORDS OF, 1 Vol. 1855-1907. Baptisms, marriages and deaths. Rev. Herman served Reformed Churches at New Jerusalem (Wessnerville), St. Peter's (Topton), Zion's Reformed and DeLong's (Maxatawny Twp.) Typewritten and indexed. CR-H551A and Mic. 30-31.

(19) HERMAN, REV. CHARLES G. PRIVATE RECORDS OF, 1 Vol. 1812-1861. Bap-

tisms, marriages and burials. Rev. Herman served St. John's Reformed Church (Kutztown), DeLong's (Maxatawny), Huff's (Hereford), Gernant's (Ontelaunee), St. Peter's (Topton), Dunkle's (Richmond), Oley, Windsor and Mertztown. Typewritten and indexed. CR-H551C and Mic. 30-31.

(20) HOST REFORMED CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN TWP. 2 Vol. 1748-1893. Baptisms and confirmations. Vol. 2, index to Vol. 1. Typewritten and indexed. CR-H831 and Mic. 40-41.

(21) HUMBERT, REV. DAVID K. PRIVATE CHURCH RECORD. 1 Vol. 1866-1903. Baptisms, marriages and burials. Rev. Humbert served St. James' (Geigertown), St. John's (Gibraltar), Allegheny, Wyomissing, and Trinity (Gouglersville-Cumru Twp.), New Jerusalem (Rockland), St. Paul's (Lobachsville), St. Joseph's (Hill), Huff's (Hereford), Longswamp. Typewritten with 3 indexes. CR-H919.

(22) JERUSALEM UNION CHURCH, ALBANY TWP. (RED CHURCH). 1 Vol. 1768-1863. Baptisms 1768-1863, Communicants 1811-1863, Church History. Typewritten and indexed. CR-J55 and Mic. 31.

(23) KRAMLICH, REV. B. E. PRIVATE RECORDS OF. 1 Vol. 1858-1900. Records from various Lutheran pastorates. Baptisms 1858-1860, marriages 1858-1881, deaths (with family rec. of deceased) 1858-1900. Rev. Kramlich served at Huff's (Hereford), Mertztown, Siegfrieds (Maxatawny), Mertz Church (Rockland), Fleetwood, Moselem (Richmond), Shoemakersville, Topton. Typewritten and indexed separately. CR-K89 and Mic. 31.

(24) ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH (HAIN'S), LOWER HEIDELBERG TWP. 1 Volume. 1745-1916. Printed History of Hain's Reformed Charge. Baptisms 1745-1916, marriages 1871-1916, confirmations 1834-1916, deaths 1834-1916 and church history. Printed, *not* indexed. CR-K41.

(25) ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH (HAIN'S) LOWER HEIDELBERG TWP. 1 Vol. 1745-1805. Baptisms, tras. by Rev. John W. Early. Handwritten and indexed. CR-K41A and Mic. 30.

(26) LEINBACH, REV. J. H. PRIVATE RECORDS OF. 1 Vol. 1878-1895. Baptisms, marriages, confirmations and deaths. Handwritten, arranged chronologically, *not* indexed. CR-L531J.

(27) LEINBACH, REV. AARON S. PRIVATE RECORDS OF. 7 Vol. 1848-1895. Baptisms, marriages, deaths, sermon texts etc. his own entries. Handwritten, chronologically arranged. Vol. 1, 1848-1852, indexed. Vol. 4, 1872-1878, indexed. CR-L531A and Mic. 31-32.

(28) LEINBACH FUNERAL RECORDS. 1 Vol. 1832-1896. Record partly typed, balance in handwriting. Indexed. Burials made in many cemeteries in Reading and Berks County. CR-L531.

(29) LONG, REV. A. J. PRIVATE RECORDS OF. 1 Vol. 1874-1899. Confirmations at Christ Lutheran (Stouchsburg), Atalaha (Rehrersburg), St. Paul's Union (Millbach), St. Elias (Newmanstown). Printed, *not* indexed. CR-L848.

(30) LONGSWAMP REFORMED CHURCH, LONGSWAMP TWP. 1 Vol. 1762-1810. Baptisms, membership and church history. Typewritten and indexed. CR-L857.

(31) CHRIST (MERTZ) LUTHERAN CHURCH, ROCKLAND TWP. 1 Vol. 1738-1903. Baptisms and marriages. Record *not* continuous, has many gaps. Typewritten and indexed. CR-M575.

(32) CHRIST (MERTZ) LUTHERAN CHURCH, ROCKLAND TWP. 1 Vol. 1763-1880. Some death records from church, others tombstone inscriptions from cemetery copied by Amos E. Breidigam. CR-M575A.

(33) METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES, READING, PA. 1 Vol. 1849-1941. Baptisms and marriages. Ebenezer (later Holy Cross), St. Peter's, Covenant, Grace, Windsor St. and Church of our Saviour (Italian Mission). Typewritten and indexed by Mrs. J. V. R. Hunter. CR-M592 and Misc. 35-36.

(34) LITTLE TULPEHOCKEN, (CHRIST LUTHERAN) JEFFERSON TWP. 1 Vol. 1730-1846. Bound with Moselem, (Zion's—Richmond). Baptisms and communicants of Christ Lutheran Church. Typewritten and indexed separately. CR-M898 and Mic. 39-40.

(35) MOSELEM (ZION'S), RICHMOND TWP. 1 Vol. 1730-1846. Bound with Little Tulpehocken (Christ Lutheran) Jefferson Twp. Baptisms, communicants 1741-1809. A few marriages 1744-1778. Typewritten and indexed separately. CR-M898.

(36) NEW BETHEL UNION (CORNER) CHURCH, ALBANY TWP. 1 Vol. 1762-1848. Baptisms and church officers. Handwritten and indexed. CR-N534.

(37) DUNKEL'S REFORMED CHURCH, GREENWICH TWP. 1 Vol. 1746-1860. Bound with Oley Reformed Church. Baptisms 1746-1832 and church accounts. Typewritten and indexed. CR-045.

(38) OLEY REFORMED CHURCH, OLEY TWP. 1 Vol. 1746-1860. Bound with Dunkel's Reformed Church. Baptisms, communicants and church accounts 1763-1860. Typewritten and indexed. CR-045.

(39) OLEY LUTHERAN CHURCH, OLEY TWP. 1 Vol. 1818-1888. Records are scattered thru the book. Baptisms, communicant, few marriages and burials. Original copy, handwritten and *not* indexed. CR-045L.

(40) ST. JOSEPH (HILL CHURCH), PIKE TWP. 1 Vol. 1754-1800. Baptisms, marriages, communicants and deaths. Original records from 1730 to present time are at Hill Church. Handwritten and indexed. CR-P636.

(41) PAULI, REV. WILLIAM PRIVATE RECORDS OF. 1 Vol. 1852-1855. Marriages and deaths. Typewritten, chronologically arranged, *not* indexed. CR-R452 and Misc. 35.

(42) FRIENDS BURIAL RECORDS, ROBESON MEETING. 1 Vol. 1785-1872. Names of orthodox members only. Comp. by J. E. Eshelman. Handwritten *not* indexed. CR-R653 and Misc. 36-37.

(43) PLOW LUTHERAN CHURCH, ROBESON TWP. 1 Vol. 1770-1909. Baptisms and Church history. Typewritten and indexed by Mrs. J. V. R. Hunter. CR-R653A and Mic. 36-37.

(44) ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH, GIBALTAR, ROBESON TWP. 1 Vol. 1870-1909. Record of births and baptisms. Handwritten, *not* indexed. CR-R653B.

(45) REV. B. E. KRAMLICH, PRIVATE

RECORDS OF, 1 Vol. 1852-1887. Baptism records of Rev. Kramlich, of Longswamp 1873-1887. Bound with some records of Rev. Isaac Roeller. Comp. by Amos F. Breidigam. Typewritten and indexed. CR-R714.

(46) ROELLER, REV. ISAAC PRIVATE RECORDS OF, 1 Vol. 1852-1887. Death records of Rev. Roeller, 1852-1860. Bound with some records of Rev. Kramlich. Comp. by Amos F. Breidigam. Typewritten and indexed. CR-R714.

(47) TULPEHOCKEN AREA, HISTORY OF THREE CHURCHES. 1 Vol. Circa 1910. Baptisms, confirmations, marriages and deaths—1902-1912. St. Daniel's Sesqui-Centennial history; Womelsdorf Parish Notes. Host,—Golden Jubilee. Printed and indexed. CR-S137.

(48) ST. DANIEL'S (CORNER) CHURCH, HEIDELBERG TWP. 1 Vol. 1753-1860. Baptisms, comprehensive history—illustrated. Typewritten and indexed by M. A. Gruber. CR-S137G and Mic. 30.

(49) ST. GABRIEL (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH, DOUGLASSVILLE, AMITY TWP. 1 Vol. 1735-1899. Baptisms, marriages—1735-1899, burials—1796-1894, communicants—1808-1833 and tombstone records. Comp. by B. F. Owen. Handwritten and indexed. CR-S139.

(50) ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH, SINKING SPRING. 1 Vol. 1883-1913. Baptisms, marriages, communicants, deaths, Sunday School members. Pastorate of Rev. W. J. Kershner. Chronologically arranged. Printed *not* indexed. CR-S143J.

(51) ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, READING, PA. 2 Vol. 1889-1942. Baptismal records only. Typewritten *not* indexed. CR-S146MB-S146EB and Mic. 35-36.

(52) ST. MICHAEL'S (UNION) CHURCH, UPPER BERN TWP. 1 Vol. 1852-1874. Baptisms and burials. Handwritten and indexed. CR-S146U.

(53) ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, READING, PA. 1 Vol. 1842-1849. Marriages by Rev. James L. Schock. *Not* indexed. CR-S146WK and Mic. 35-36.

(54) ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, WINDSOR TWP. 1 Vol. 1766-1875. Baptisms and communicants. Marriages and church accounts. Typewritten and indexed. CR-S149.

(55) ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, GEIGERTOWN, UNION TWP. and TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS, OLD FORREST CEMETERY. 1 Vol. 1871—Marriages, baptisms and tombstone readings. Typewritten and indexed separately. CR-S149G and Mic. 30.

(56) ST. PETER'S REFORMED CHURCH, RICHMOND TWP. 1 Vol. 1764-1859. Baptisms—1764-1779, baptisms 1809-1859, accounts—1808-1824 and church history. Typewritten and indexed. CR-S149WR and Mic. 36-37.

(57) SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH, READING, PA. 1 Vol. 1895-1912. Minutes of Meetings of Quarterly Conferences. Handwritten *not* indexed. CR-S163.

(58) SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH, READING, PA. 2 Vol., Vol. 1, 1881-1890, confirmations, some deaths and reports. Volume II, 1846-1894, church minutes. Handwritten, partly in German and *not* indexed. CR-S163N and part of record Mic. 35-36.

(59) SCHWARTZWALD REFORMED CHURCH, EXETER TWP. Rev. J. W. Boos. 2 Vol. 1781-1810. Vol. 1, baptisms, 1781-1810. Vol. 2, marriages 1781-1782, 1788-1810. Deaths, 1782-1807. Typewritten and indexed. CR-S399.

(60) ST. MICHAEL'S UNION CEM., TILDEN TWP. 1 Vol. Burial records, also readings from 4 private burial grounds. Typewritten and indexed. CR-S492S.

(61) STOEVE, REV. JOHN CASPER, BERKS AND LANCASTER AREA. 1 Vol. 1730-1779. Baptisms and marriages. Printed *not* indexed. CR-S872.

(62) TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHURCH, READING, PA. 3 Vol. 1751-1850. Baptisms, marriages, burials, communicants. Four separate indexes in each volume. Entire record handwritten. CR-T382M and Mic. 27-28, 48-49.

(63) UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, READING, PA. 1 Vol. 1832-1923. Baptisms, marriages, deaths, confirmations. Typewritten and indexed. CR-U58K and Mic. 40-41.

(64) WINDSOR CASTLE, (ZION'S) UNION CHURCH, PERRY TWP. 1 Vol. 1747-1842. Baptisms, confirmations, communicants, marriages, deaths and church history. Typewritten and indexed. CR-W766.

(65) WOMELSDORF LUTHERAN PARISH RECORD, HEIDELBERG TWP. 1 Vol. 1902-1912. Baptisms, marriages, deaths and church history. Printed and indexed. CR-W872.

(66) GOSHENHOPPEN (BLESSED SACRAMENT CATHOLIC CHURCH), BALLY, WASHINGTON TWP. 1741-1819. Mostly baptisms with some marriages as printed from time to time in the *Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia*. *Not* indexed. CR-W676.

(67) REED'S (ZION) LUTHERAN CHURCH, STOUCHSBURG, MARION TWP. 1 Vol. 1764-1825. Baptisms. Typewritten and indexed. CR-Z78.

(68) SPIES' (ZION'S) LUTHERAN, ALSACE TWP. 1 Vol. 1889-1941. Baptisms. Rev. E. S. Brownmiller. Typewritten *not* indexed. CR-Z79.

(69) BLUE MOUNTAIN, (ZION'S) UPPER TULPEHOCKEN TWP. 1 Vol. 1745-1863. Record of Zion's Union Ch. Baptisms 1745-1863, communicants 1821-1855, deaths 1821-1837. Typewritten and indexed. CR-Z79B.

(70) WOMELSDORF (ZION'S) UNION CHURCH, HEIDELBERG TWP. Card File by Mrs. Irvin Krick. 1795-1841. Baptisms, marriages, deaths. Original, in German and English, with dates to 1880's is microfilmed. CR-Z79W and Mic. 40-41.

(71) TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS AND DEATH RECORDS. 1 Vol. From Epler's (Bern Twp.); St. Gabriel's (Douglassville); Roman Catholic (Neversink Mt. Reading); and from newspaper, "Alt Berks"; Trinity Lutheran Cem. (Reading). Typewritten and indexed. GA-B517-OS and Mic. 38-39.

(72) TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTION. 1 Vol. Alleghenyville New Cemetery, (Brecknock Twp.); Mennonite Meeting House graveyard, (Brecknock Twp.) Jacob's Cem. (Morgantown) and St. Michael's, (Birdsboro). Typewritten and indexed. GA-B829.

(73) TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS. 1 Vol. Belleman's Old and New Cem. (Centre Twp.); Friends' Meeting Graveyards, (Exeter, Maiden-

creek and Robeson Twp.); View Point Cem. (Perry Twp.) Hinerschitz Cem. (Muhlenberg Twp.); Kissinger Union Cem. (Spring Twp.); St. Paul's Mission, Catholic Cem. (Union Twp.). Typewritten and indexed. GA-C397.

(74) TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS. 1 Vol. Yocum's Union; Wyomissing Ch., Gougler'sville; St. John's Ch.; Mohn's Memorial Evangelical Ch.; all Cumru Twp. Salem U. B. Weidmans, (Spring Twp.); Livingood Private Cem. (Tulpehocken Twp.). Typewritten and indexed. GA-C971.

(75) DEATH RECORDS FROM VARIOUS READING NEWSPAPERS. 1833-1896. 1 Vol. Handwritten and indexed. GA-D285G.

(76) DEATH RECORDS FROM READING "ADLER". 1 Vol. 1797-1824. Translated from the German. Handwritten and indexed. GA-D337 and Mic. 35.

(77) TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS. 1 Vol. Tombstone records from Christ Reformed, (DeLong's) Church at Bowers (Maxatawny Twp.). Printed and indexed. GA-D361P.

(78) EVANS' LEDGER, CAERNARVON TWP. 1 Vol. 1845-1873. Local events. Typewritten, *not* indexed. GA-E92E.

(79) FRIENDS' BURYING GROUND, EXETER, PA. 2 Copies. Burying ground records. 1 handwritten—1 typewritten. GA-E96.

(80) TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS. 1 Vol. Gernant's Cemetery, (Maidencreek Twp.); St. John's (Union) Sinking Spring. Typed and indexed separately. GA-G376 and Mic. 1238-39.

(81) TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS. 1 Vol. Gehman's, (Adamstown); St. Paul's, (Amity Twp.); Allegheny, (Brecknock); Baumstown, (Exeter); Inscriptions on slab in Trinity churchyard, Reading; Friedens Ch. Cem. (Robeson); Zion M. E. Cem., (Robeson); St. John's, (Pricetown); St. James' Lutheran, (Union Twp.) St. Paul's M. E. (Union Twp.); Mennonite Cemetery, Bally. Typewritten and *partly* indexed. GA-G464 and Mic. 37-38.

(82) TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS, TULPEHOCKEN AREA. 1 Vol. Records from 7 Cemeteries, including the Moravian burials. Comments by M. A. Gruber. Handwritten and self-indexed. GA-G885. OS.

(83) TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS, BERKS COUNTY. 1 Vol. Inscriptions gathered from many cemeteries and graveyards in Berks Co., by Raymond E. Keibach. Typewritten and indexed. GA-K47.

(84) MARRIAGE RECORDS, NEWSPAPERS, (VARIOUS). 1 Vol. Circa 1834. Translations from various Berks Co. newspapers. Handwritten and indexed. GA-M359 and Mic. 35.

(85) MARRIAGE RECORDS, READING ADLER. 1 Vol. 1801-1829. Translations from the Reading Adler. Handwritten and indexed. GA-M359A and Mic. 35. O. S.

(86) TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS, ST. JOHN'S (HAIN'S) LOWER HEIDELBERG TWP. 1 Vol. Inscriptions from graves of Revolutionary soldier buried in Hain's Reformed Church Cemetery. Typewritten *not* indexed. GA-M453 and Mic. 36-37.

(87) TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS, MISCELLANEOUS. 1 Vol. Aulenbach's; Trinity and Charles Evans, all in Reading, Pa. Typewritten *not* indexed. GA-M678 and Mic. 38-39.

(88) TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS, AULENBACH'S CEMETERY, READING, PA. 1 Vol. Inscriptions from the lower graveyard, Aulenbachs Cemetery. Typewritten and indexed. GA-N149 and Mic. 38-39.

(89) TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS, NORTH HEIDELBERG CHURCH. 1 Vol. 1802-1920. Inscriptions from the grave yard of North Heidelberg Church. Printed *not* indexed. GA-N174.

(90) TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS, BERKS COUNTY. 1 Vol. Records from Old Cemetery, (Birdsboro); Caernarvon Baptist (near Kenny's Sta.); St. John's Comm. Ch. (Centerport, Center Twp.); Harmony M. E. Church, (Joanna) Bethel Evangelical Cem., (West Joanna) M. E. Cem. (Morgantown); St. Thomas Episcopal, (Morgantown); Zion's M. E. (Robeson Twp.); Zion's Cem. between West Leesport and Garfield; Private Cem. in Berks; Breidenstein, (Cumru). Typewritten, *partly* indexed. GA-044.

(91) MARRIAGES FROM NEWSPAPERS AND PENSION APPLICATIONS, BERKS. 2 Vol. 1771-1879. Vol. 1, Marriages. Vol. 2, Index to Vol. 1. Typewritten and indexed. GA-R287.

(92) TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS, SCHWARTZWALD CEMETERY, JACKSON-WALD, EXETER TWP. 1 Vol. Tombstone readings. Typewritten and indexed. GA-S411.

(93) TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS, ST. MICHAEL'S UNION CEM. TILDEN TWP. 1 Vol. Readings from St. Michael's Old Cemetery. Comp. by Arthur G. Schuman. Typewritten and indexed. GA-S492.

(94) SPIES' CEMETERY BURIALS, LUTHERAN AND REFORMED, ALSACE TWP. 1 Vol. circa 1920. Compiled by H. N. Benfield. Handwritten *not* indexed. GA-S755.

(95) DEATHS OF SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, FROM VARIOUS NEWSPAPERS. 1 Vol. Typewritten and indexed. GA-S833.

(96) FAMILY RECORDS FROM BIBLES. 5 Vol. Records compiled by Mrs. Mary Owen Steinmetz. Typewritten each volume indexed. GA-S823B and Mic. 28-29.

(97) MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, FROM CHRONICLE OF THE TIMES. 1 Vol. 1822-1834. Typewritten and indexed separately. GA-S823C and Mic. 32.

(98) DEATHS OF FORMER RESIDENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA, FROM "READING ADLER". 1 Vol. Handwritten and indexed. GA-S823D and Mic. 37-38.

(99) DEATHS FROM THE BERKS AND SCHUYLKILL JRNL. 1 Vol. 1816-1832. Handwritten and indexed. GA-S823d.

(100) DEATHS OF CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS, READING GAZETTE AND DEMOCRAT. 1 Vol. 1863-1864. Typewritten and indexed. GA-S823dd.

(101) DEATHS FROM READING GAZETTE AND DEMOCRAT. 1 Vol. 1850-1851. Copied by Mrs. M. O. Steinmetz. Handwritten and indexed. GA-S823G.

(102) DEATHS AND MARRIAGES FROM THE KUTZTOWN NEUTRALIST. 1 Vol. 1833-1837. Typewritten and indexed separately. GA-S823K and Mic. 31.

(103) MARRIAGE RECORDS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES. 1 Vol. 1771-1870. From Rev. Boos records, 1771-1809. From T. A. Wells, Esq.,

Caernarvon Twp. 1840-1859. From "Our Church Paper," Amityville, 1884-1896. Ebenezer M. E. Church, on S. 4th St. Reading 1855-1871. Typewritten, some self indexed others chronologically arranged. GA-S823M and Mic. 35.

(104) MARRIAGES FROM THE BERKS AND SCHUYLKILL J'RNAL. 1 Vol. 1816-1832. Handwritten and indexed. GA-S823m and Mic. 35.

(105) DEATHS FROM VARIOUS NEWS-PAPERS. 1 Vol. 1796-1807. Copied by Mrs. Steinmetz. Typewritten and indexed. GA-S823R.

(106) REGISTER OF DEATHS IN BERKS COUNTY, kept in Court House for 1853-1854. Handwritten and indexed. GA-S823S. OS.

(107) MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, FROM WEEKLY ADVERTISER AND HAMBURG SCHNELLPOST. 1 Vol. 1796-1816. Copied by Mrs. Mary Steinmetz. Typewritten and indexed. GA-S823W and Mic. 35.

(108) TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS. 1 Vol. collected 1902-1910. Contents: Bernville Pa. Deppen, Klein and Stump, private cem.; Bower's Pa., DeLong's Church. Pleasantville Union Cemetery. Friedensburg, Pa. Cemetery; Exeter and Robeson Friends Meeting House Burials; Heidelberg Twp. St. Daniel's (Corner) Ch.; Berks Co. 35 Private Cemeteries. Typewritten not indexed. GA-T656 and Mic. 38-39.

Most of the material listed herein (unless otherwise noted) was gathered through the diligent efforts of the late Mrs. Mary Owen Steinmetz.

NAMES ARE WANTED OF DESCENDANTS OF HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL, NORTH CAROLINA, 1766-68

The House of Commons which assembled in New Bern, North Carolina, 1766-68, passed the law authorizing the building of the official residence of William Tryon, Royal Governor of North Carolina, and the seat of government the the British Colony of North Carolina.

The sum of 16,500 pounds (10,000 in proclamation money) voted at successive meetings of the legislature in 1766-67 permitted the construction, beginning in 1767, of what was popularly known as Tryon's Palace. This became a structure unique in America in that it combined both the Governor's home and the Capitol halls and offices. When completed in 1770, it was considered the most beautiful public building in either North or South America.

Restoration of this famed and historic Colonial Capitol, later the first Capitol of the State of North Carolina, is now under way, with about \$1,500,000 given or bequeathed by the late Mrs. James Edwin Latham, of Greensboro, N. C., a native of New Bern, who was a Daughter of the American Revolution.

In charge of the project is a State Commission for the Restoration of Tryon Palace, authorized by the North Carolina General Assembly and appointed by North Carolina Governors. Cooperating with the work is the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development. The State purchased the property for the restoration and, when the rebuilding of the Palace has been finished, will maintain it and its ground as a State Park.

Because of the significance and importance of the Governor's Council and the House of Commons, which started the original construction of the Palace, the present Palace Restoration Commission members are anxious to get the names of the living descendants of these early statesmen. It is hoped perhaps to organize these descendants into a Society.

Names and addresses of these living descendants should be sent to Mrs. Lyman A. Cotten, Hooper Lane, Chapel Hill, N. C., who is Chairman of the committee for this purpose. Mrs. Cotten joined the D. A. R. in 1898. Other members of this committee are Dr. C. C. Crittenden, Director of the North Carolina State Department of Archives and History; Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory and Mrs. W. H. Belk, both past Vice Presidents General, N. S. D. A. R., the latter also being a past Chaplain General; and Mrs. Paul Borden, also a D. A. R.

Mrs. John A. Kellenberger, of Greensboro, daughter of Mrs. Latham and a past State Historian of the North Carolina D. A. R., who is Chairman of the Restoration Commission, Miss Gertrude Carraway, Commission Secretary, Mrs. Cotten and other Commission members are asking that patriotic organizations, such as our National Society, assist in compiling names of any and all living persons who are directly descended from the Colonial Governor's Council and House of Commons in North Carolina, 1766-68.

The Council consisted of the following men, 1766-67: William Tryon, Governor; James Hassell, President; Lewis Henry de Rossett, Edward Brice Dobbs, John Sampson, Henry Eustice McCulloch, Alexander McCulloch, John Rutherford, President; Charles Berry, William Dry, Robert Palmer, Benjamin Heron, James Murray and Samuel Strudwick.

Perquimans County, Speaker—John Harvey; Clerk—William Heritage.

Beaufort, Bath—Patrick Gordon and Peter Blinn.

Beaufort, County—John Barron (Barrow) and Thomas Respass.

Bertie, County—Cullen Pollock, William Gray and Robert Lennox.

Bladen County—William Bartram and Hugh Waddell.

Brunswick, Town—Maurice Moore.

Brunswick, County—Robert Howe and John Paine.

Bute, County—Benjamin Person and Benjamin Ward.

Carteret County—William Cole and Richard Cogdell.

Chowan, Edenton—Joseph Howes.

Chowan, County—Samuel Johnston, Timothy Walton, James Bond and James Blount.

Craven County, New Bern—Alexander Elmsley.

Craven County—Thomas Clifford Howe and Jacob Blount.

Cumberland County, Campbellton—Richard Grove, John Walok, Walter Gibson and Farquar(d) Campbell.

Currituck County—John Woodhouse, Henry White, Stephen Williams, Kadar (Kedar) Merchant and Joshua Campbell.

Dobbs County—Richard Caswell and Abraham Sheppard.

Duplin County—Felix Kenan and Joseph Williams.

Edgecombe County—William Haywood and Duncan Lemmon.

Granville County—Robert Harris and Samuel Benton.

Halifax County, Halifax—Joseph Montfort.

Halifax County—John Bradford and William Branch.

Hertford County—Benjamin Wynns and Matthias Brickell.

Hyde County—William Webster and John Smith.

Johnston County—Needham Bryan and Benjamin Hardy.

Mecklenburg County—Thomas Polk and Martin Fifer (Phifer).

New Hanover County, Wilmington—Cornelius Harnett.

New Hanover County—John Ashe and James Moore.

Northampton County—Robert Jones, Henry Dawson and Edmund Smithwick.

Onslow County—William Gray, Richard Wall and Edmund Vail.

Orange County—Edmund Fanning and Thomas Lloyd.

Pasquotank County — Samuel Swann, Jr., Thomas Taylor, Jr., Joseph Jones, John Sawyer and Benjamin Palmer.

Perquimans County—Benjamin Harvey, John Harvey, Charles Blount, John Skinner and Andrew Knox.

Pitt County—John Spier and John Simpson.

Rowan County, Salisbury—John Mitchell.

Rowan County—John Frocheck and Griffith Rutherford.

Tyrrell County—Stevens (Stephen) Lee, Benjamin Blount, Jasper Charlton and Francis Ward.

Miscellaneous—Willie Jones.

WANTS OLD MAGAZINES

Miss Esther B. Balliet, Librarian and Chairman of Genealogical Records for the Jane Sheldon Chapter, 706 Magnolia Street, New Smyrna Beach, Fla., wants for her Chapter's library early issues of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE from 1892 through 1927, except for the year 1913 and August through December, 1927, which she has. She also needs December, 1930, and May, 1931. She would appreciate hearing from Chapters or members if they can supply her with these missing issues.

* * *

Queries

Stanley-West—Want proof of par. of Dr. Thomas Leary Stanley, b. Nov. 21, 1802, N. C., d. Nov. 6, 1865, Brooks Co., Ga.; m. Charity Simpson West (1798-1878) whose par. are Joseph and Sarah West, Joseph d. Baldwin Co., Ga., 1837. Think Dr. Stanley is s. of Moses Stanley, Jr., who m. Sally West, 1797, Wayne Co., N. C. Think Moses Stanley, Jr., d. Lenoir Co., N. C., but have no record of death.—Mrs. Eugene A. Stanley, 135 East 50th St., Savannah, Ga.

Watson-Evans—M. names, date of b. of ch. of James Watson and w. Mary Evans who came to Chester Co., Pa., fr. N. Ireland in 1756 with f. Thomas and b. John. Serv. in Chester Co. Militia; settled in Centre Co., Pa., after d. of

Mary Evans. John ? William ? Thomas m. Hannah Stanford, Clarion Co., Pa. Lot ? James ? Ann Nancy m. John Irvin or Irwin, Margaret m. Alex. Johnston. Ch. of 2nd w., Agnes, Graham: Hannah, b. 1792, m. John Campbell; Eliz. m. Wm. Riddle; Ellen, b. Feb. 1, 1799, m. Robt. Pennington; Robert, b. 1802, m. Mathilda Williams; Joseph and Hetty; S—es. Need dates and names for D. A. R. line.—Mrs. C. J. Trickle, 2010 Third St., Baker, Col.

Brown-Mizell—Would like any inf. con. anc. or origin of Robert, Hugh and John Brown, all of Camden Co., Ga., as early as 1788. Obviously clearly related but how? John, my gr.gr.grdf., reputed to be a Rev. Sol. is sd. to have come to Ga. fr. S. C. and to have m. Sarah Mizell (b. 1785, d. 1864, Leon Co., Fla.), circa 1800 in Woodbine, Ga. Sarah sd. to be dau. of Charles Mizell, Sr. Proof of mar. and parentage of Sarah des. John Brown was nep. of John Crawford, also of Camden Co., Ga., and was d. by 1826. Ch. were: David; Robert, b. 1804; Samuel Wilard (my gr. gdf.), b. 1811, d. 1877, m. Louisa Harley; Geo. W., b. 1818. Sons lived and died in Leon Co., Fla., and Thos. Co., Ga.—Mrs. S. H. Ely, Rt. 2, Smyrna, Ga.

Redman-Fitzgerald-Wynne-Griffin — John Redman, b. 1746 Md., res. Mont. and St. Georges Co., m. Chloe Dynne, dau. of Josiah Wynne. Acc. to our records he had following ch.: Dau., b. 1770 (prob. Sarah who m. Reuben Fitzgerald of Washington, D. C.); sons, b. 1772 and 1774 (one of these prob. John, Jr., who adm. estate 1816); Leven, b. 1777, Md., d. Fayette Co., O., 1870; Josiah Wynne, b. 1779, Md. Reason, Elizabeth, b. 1786 near Covington, Ky. A family tradition indicates John Redman entered land in Hamilton Co., O., across fr. Covington and later returned to Montgomery Co., Md., where Leven m. Catherine Cahoe, 1804 and Elizabeth m. Henry Price, 1804 at Unity, Md. John Redman d. 1816, Montgomery Co., Md. (also known as John C. Redman). His son, John C., Jr., was adm. of estate. Among those mentioned in adm. are Josiah W., Leven and Elizabeth Price but not specified as his ch. Are there church records at Unity, Md., which wd. help est. that Leven Redmon (Redman) was son of John (C.) Redman (1746-1816)? Did Sarah Redman Fitzgerald have ch. who might have had records? Did John Redman acquire land in Hamilton Co., O., and Mason Co., Ky., on acc. of Rev. ser.? Will exchange data with any one interested.—Mrs. W. T. Bishop, 616 W. 6th St., Sedalia, Mo.

Grof (Grove)-Valaningham (Vanlaningham)-Vallandingham—Wanted par. of Clara Ann Grove Vanlaningham, b. — 1829-30 —, Ohio, d. Mar. 7, 1994, age 76, Indianapolis, Ind., Marion Co., m. Livingston D. Vanlaningham, Dec. 21, 1848, Marion Co., Ind., and lived in Brightwood area, now Indianapolis. Had 13 children. Wants names of parents of Livingston D. Vanlaningham—both b. Ky. who came fr. Ky. to Marion Co., Ind., abt. 1820-24, settled on farm. This family prev. came fr. Va., Pa., and So. Car.—many ways to spell Vanlaningham and all related. Clara Ann Grove Vanlaningham's M. lived with them and alive in 1880 census—Marion Co., Ind., Brightwood; Mrs. Malinda Groves, wid. 1880, b. about 1808 —? Vt. Her h. listed as b. in Pa. where many of the Grove family lived

in or near Somerset, Somerset Co., Pa. The 2 lines go back to Rev. War and beyond, Grove and Vanlaningham.—Mrs. L. T. Harris, 72 W. 14th Place, Chicago Heights, Ill.

Smith-Sammons-Fay-Faye—Want names of par., bros., sis. and Rev. Serv. of f. of Abigail Smith Sammons, b. — 1795, Clarendon, Vt., d. 2-14-1864, Blue Island, Cook Co., Ill., bur. Mt. Greenwood Cem., Chicago, Ill., m. John Sammons (son of Jacob Sammons of Rev. fame in N. Y.) 6-23-1814, Geddes, N. Y., now Syracuse. John Sammons, b. 12-17-1786, N. Y. State, d. 9-17-1845, Chicago, Ill.

Sis. of Abigail Smith Sammons, was Sally Smith, b. 2-1-1801, Lima, N. Y., d. 1-11-1892, Blue Island, Ill., also bur. Mt. Greenwood Cem., Chi., Ill. Sally m. Lyman C. Fay, 4-2-1820, Salina, now Syracuse, N. Y., in Ononadaga Co. Lyman C. Fay, b. 11-8-1795, where?, d. 5-5-1839, Salina, leaving wid. and 5 ch. Wid. moved to Cook Co. in Blue Island, Ill., in 1840 and spent rest of life in Ill. Mrs. Sally Smith Fay rec. pension for hus. serv. in War of 1812, in N. Y. (have this and much on Sammons family) and believe his f. in Rev. War. Lyman C. Fay had an uncle, Jonathan Fay, living in Syracuse or Salina who also served War of 1812. This Rev. Serv. and names of parents of Lyman C. Fay needed for D. A. R. membership. Data missing.—Mrs. Leonard T. Harris, 72 W. 14th Place, Chicago Heights, Ill.

Haughey (Haves, Hawes, Hoc, Hoes, etc.) of Va. bef. Rev. War. Want inf. on Thomas Haughey, Sol. of Rev. from Va., b. 1760, d. 1847, m. Violet Clanch (1764-1846). Graves in Hussey Graveyard, Bowersville, Greene Co. Carries Rev. Insignia and flag. Who were his 11 ch.? All born in Va. and came with parents to O. in 1816. Oldest son John. There was a Margaret (Hussey) and a Barnet (Barnard). Who are others? Inf. exchanged.—Miss Edith Benjamin, Warren Twp. H. S., Gurnee, Ill.

Ashcraft—Inf. re William Ashcraft, Rev. Sol., w. Tamesin Cady—parents of Elijah T. Ashcraft. Welcome correspondence.—Mrs. Elmer Nichols Stein, Rt. 2, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

Coleman—Any inf. app. on Elie Chalker Coleman. Date of b. abt. Dec. 1804., Conn. Believe par. to be Ebenezer and Lucy Coleman. Wish proof of parentage, dates and places. His g.d.f., Ebenezer Coleman, Rev. Sol.—Mrs. Charles E. Zink, 2117 Nebraska St., Sioux City, Iowa.

Hale—Sir Matthew. Forty-eight yrs. ago, in 1905, a query was made in the Conn. Mag. Vol. 9 abt. the m. of Thomas Warner who claimed desc. fr. Sir Matthew Hale. We, who supposedly descend from Sir Matthew, still seek inf. as to which ch. of his came to America. Our Deacon Thomas Hale, first Town Clerk of Enfield, Conn., b. 1650, d. 1725, claimed desc. from Sir Matthew. Records in village of Sir Matthew, Alderly, Eng., were destroyed by fire. Last mem. of family over there knws. nothing abt. a desc. who came to America. There were 7 known men in 1650 bearing the incomplete name, Thomas Hale. After 300 yrs. of hist. searching, the desc. of these 7 have not yet been disentangled. Sir Matthew's line was not that of Newbury nor that of Nathan Hale. Only the Nathan Hale line is complete as to early records. There are assumptions in the Thomas of Newbury origin. Will app. any info.—

Mrs. C. H. Leger, 123 Greenwood Dr., Falls Church, Va.

Banks-Johnson-Horrall—Desire to secure full data on James Banks b. abt. 1785, lived in Knox Co., Ind., at time of 1830 Census; m. Rebecca Johnson (need data on her); ch. John, b. 1818; Abner, b. 1820; Fielden, b. ?; Liege, b. ?; Absalom, b. 27 May 1824, d. 22 Apr. 1915; Permelia, b. ?; Susan, b. ?. After d. of James Banks, Rebecca Johnson Banks, his w., m. John Horrall, a native of Vt.; son, Kenneth Dye Horrall, b. 9 June 1838 in Daviess Co., Ind. Some of the ch. of James and Rebecca Johnson Banks moved to Olney, Richland Co., Ill.; later moved to Mo. My w., Viona Leta Banks Petersen, d. 19 July 52, is g.d.dau. of above Absalom Banks and, of course, gr. g.d.dau. of James and Rebecca Johnson Banks.—P. Melvin Petersen, 48 West North Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Ford-Varner-Bearden-Major—Want parents of James Berry Ford, b. 1801 in Ga., d. Dec. 21, 1857, Montgomery Co., Tex., m. (date?) in Ala. to Lucretia Varner, b. June 25, 1812, near Mobile, Ala., d. Dec. 27, 1889, near McDade, Tex., at home of dau., Mrs. J. C. Carter. Their dau., Elizabeth, b. May 6, 1841, d. Mar. 2, 1924, m. Nov. 18, 1858, to John Major Beardon, b. Feb. 1, 1831, in Clarksville, Tenn., d. Mar. 19, 1912, in Tex. John was son of Benjamin Barton Bearden (20 to 30 in 1830 census of Montgomery Co., Tenn.) and his 1st w., Elizabeth Major, b. Feb. 14, 1809, d. May 6, 1841. Will app. any add. inf. on these families.—Mrs. Leroy Taylor, 4402 La Branch, Houston 4, Texas.

Adkinson-Adkisson—Wants and offers to exc. data on John Adkinson or Adkisson, b. Va. 1789; m. Tabitha, b. Va. 1786; Peter Wilton Adkisson (1817-92, Pa.); Ater, Sally or Sarah, b. Va., d. Ky., 1817-1905; James Hardesty, b. St. Marys Co., Md., d. Ky., 1798-1891; John Jarvis, d. Amherst Co., Va., 1799; Frances Jarvis, 1808-79; Elizabeth Heaster, 1838-74, Meade Co., Ky.; Emma Kishner Luster, 1817-91, Hardin Co., Ky.; Mildred Ann Peak or Peek, 1831-93, Meade Co., Ky.; Washington Louis Ray, b. 1805, Breckinridge Co., Ky.; Edward D. Rhodes, 1818-89, Nelson Co., Ky.; Mary Alice Shellman, 1799-1850, Ky.; Dr. Ulysses Currin Sherrill, 1816-91, Ky., Ind.; John Thornsberry, 1825-92; Thomas Williams, b. 1807, Franklin Co., Ind.; Joseph Williams, 1841-68, Ky.—Mrs. Ralph N. Wesley, 457 Ivy Hill, Harlan, Ky.

Grove - Groff - Grof - Graf - Graff - Graef - Michael - Ransom—Want date of b., d. place of b. for Martin Grove (see other spellings above). B. abt. 1775 in ?, 10-28-1797 in Frederick Co., Md., to Ann Catherine Stempel (1774-1858), d. abt. 1800. Had 2 ch., Madelone (1798-1885), m. William C. Kellar and later moved to Urbana, O.; Mary, who died before 1807.

Want date of b., d., and place of burial, name of w., names of parents and data on ch. for Ludwick Michael (sometimes called Lewis Michael, Sr.). Born abt. 1745, prob. in Lancaster Co., Pa. Moved to Frederick Co., Md., then in 1768 to area of Sharpsburg, Washington Co., Md. M. Catherine? abt. 1770, d. 1805, ch. Christopher (1775-1846), Catherine, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah, Lewis, Jr. (abt. 1790-1870).

Want date of b., d., place of burial and names of ch. for Mahala Lowe Ransom, d. abt. 1825 in Frederick Co., Md., ch. of Elias and Sarah (Michael) Lowe. Came with par. to area of Vermilion, O., abt. 1828, m. 11-28-1844 in Erie Co., O., to Levi Ransom. Sd. to have md. to area of Logansport, Ind.—Mrs. Sara McLean, 101 West Maple St., Bancroft, Mich.

Green—Inf. wanted on parents of David H. Green, b. Mass., 1802, m. abt. 1830 in Dutchess Co., N. Y. Any con. with families, listed in pension dec. Dec. 1946 D. A. R. Mag., of No. 73, Jabez Green, wid. Abigail, W. 19528, service Mass. and R. I. or No. 74, John Green, wid. Sarah, W. 3982, Green Mt. Boys and N. Y.—Mrs. John W. Woodring, 330 Beattie St., Sterling, Col.

Chandler - Bingham - Cline - Lingerfelter - McComb - Ferguson - Thompson — Dr. Jesse Chandler, b. 1764, Timnouth, Vt., son of Benj. Chandler (k. Battle of Bennington in 1777) and Elizabeth Jefferies. Jesse m. Mercy Bingham, b. 1771. Had 2 ch. by 1790 and 4 more by 1800, names being Ero, Jesse, Zeno, Adolphus, Nira, b. 1793, Selene. Jesse m. (2) Henrietta Morris, son, Morris. Jesse moved Chancellersville, O., in 1804, d. there 1814; dau. m. John Hammond. Wish inf. on parentage of Mercy Bingham. Was Job Bingham, listed in 1800 Census of Timnouth as over age 45, really Jobey Bingham, b. 1724, m. Mary Wheelock in 1746 in Windham, Conn., dau. Mercy, b. abt. 1767.

John Cline, b. abt. 1765, m. Catherine ?, b. abt. 1775. Ch. (1) David, b. May 20, 1796, m. Elizabeth ?, b. Mar. 15, 1796, in Pa. David d. June 9, 1859. Their ch. were John, b. 1818; Abraham; Sarah, b. 1823, m. John F. Lingerfelter; Thomas; George; Isaac; Mary; David; Effie; William. (2) George, b. 1809, m. Elizabeth Piles. (3) Abraham, b. 1808, m. Leah Peters. (4) Peter, b. 1802, m. Mary Dennis. (5) Elizabeth, m. John House, 1824. (6) Susannah, m. Colesen McMurray, 1821. (7) Christina, d. 1855. (8) Eva. (9) Mary, m. William Gladfelter. All b. in Va. John Cline moved fr. Va. to Beaver Twp., Guernsey Co., O., bef. 1818; d. after 1845. This family were members of Mt. Hope Lutheran Ch. of Batesville, O. Would like inf. of parents of Elizabeth who m. David Cline in Pa. and anc. of John and w. Catherine Cline.

Peter Lingerfelter, b. 1785-1790, m. Eliza, b. 1790 in Md., ch. Mary Ann, b. 1812; Thomas J., b. 1815; George W., b. 1818; John F., b. Aug. 14, 1823, in Baltimore; William C., b. 1831; Eliza Jane, b. 1832; Lydia, b. 1834; the last 3 b. in Beaver Twp., Guernsey Co., O. Peter d. bef. 1850. Was Peter son of Peter Lingerfelter, b. 1765-1770 who showed in Fred. Co., Md., census of 1790 with 2 sons; then in 1810 census in Back River Tower Hundred of Baltimore; and again in 1830 census of Baltimore. Listed as living at 99 Saratoga St., Baltimore, in 1807. John Lingerfelter also of that address. In 1789 Peter Lingerfelter bought fr. Mathias Baker, part of Chatsworth and in 1799 made conveyance of 1 acre of Chatsworth to Conrad Rennicker. If these Lingerfelters were f. and son, does anyone have further inf. abt. their ans.?

George McComb (w. Martha) age over 45 in 1800 took out original land grant in Cecil Twp.

in Wash. Co., Pa., in 1785. May be same George who was paying taxes in Strabane Twp., York Co., Pa., in 1779. His oldest son, John, Hugh, oldest dau. Jean, all b. bef. 1785; Ann, Martha, Eleanor after 1785. Hugh m. Jane Burch, dau. of Thomas and Catherine Burch in Londonderry Twp., Guernsey Co., O., abt. 1820. Martha m. John Savage, also in Guernsey Co. George d. in 1818—probably bro. to Joseph McComb who settled next to George in 1792 and who was liv. in Butler Co., Pa., as late as 1832. Does anyone have inf. on parentage of George and Joseph McComb or George's w. Martha?

David Ferguson, m. May Thompson at Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., and had 9 ch. by 1820, when he was liv. at Hanover, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Dau. Nancy, b. May 27, 1803, in Springfield, m. Horace S. Smith, b. 1798, in Hartford, Conn., he being son of Benj. Smith and wife, Roxanna Skinner. All these people were liv. in Hanover, N. Y., by 1820. Wish inf. on ans. of David Ferguson or w. Mary Thompson.—Mrs. B. G. Hansen, 1141 19th St., San Pedro, Cal.

Wilson-Sanford-Remy: Va. N. C.—Want parentage of James Wilson and sis. Lydia Wilson, also James's w. Lydia. Sis. Lydia Wilson, b. 1789, d. 1828, m. Sanford Remy, Loudoun Co., Va., b. Catoclin M. E. Ch. Cem. near Leeburg, James and w. Lydia had 7 ch., liv. Culpeper Co., Va. and Rockingham Co., N. C. Both d. Madison Co., Va.—Mrs. O. T. Wilson, 2729 Hyde Park Ave., Cincinnati 9, O.

Avant—Who were pars. of Rebecca Avant, b. 1764, m. Henry Senter, b. 1760, Cumberland Co., N. C. Date of mar.? Rebecca's f. believed to be bro. of Joseph Avant, Fr. Hug. fam. emigrated from Paris. Joseph was Rev. Sol. and desc. is at hand but bros. desc. not known. Rebecca may have been born in Va. where the 3 Avant bros. settled on arrival. Some of family later moved to N. C. and Joseph settled in Ga. on bounty grant.—Mrs. F. A. Jay, Box 2665, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Dix—In the will of John Dix of Pittsylvania Co., Va., he mentions w. Keranpappuch. Would like info. on Keranpappuch, family name, b. date and place; m. to John Dix abt. 1850, d. after 10-28-1783. Also info. on parentage of John Dix.—Mrs. A. J. Notestine, Box 232, Lafayette, Ala.

Waggoner - Holeyfield — Hans Waggoner landed at Charleston, S. C., abt. 1730 coming from Ger. or Hol. Wish ans. of w., m. abt. 1760; sons, George and Isaac. Did Hans play any part in early hist. of S. C.? Isaac (son of Hans), my Rev. ans., b. Sept. 11, 1761, in Craven Co., S. C. (later Fairfield Co.), m. Emsey Holeyfield, dau. of William Holeyfield. In 1790, the Isaac Waggoner and William Holeyfield families were living in Camden Dist., Chester Co., S. C. Later moved to Rutherford Co., N. C. What was William Holeyfield's status before Rev. War? Have family hist. of Isaac Waggoner desc. up to 1929. He d. in Moultrie Co., Ill., 1838. Is family tradition true that Waggoner battery helped repulse British fleet at Ft. Moultrie on Sullivan Island during Rev. War.—Mrs. W. B. Harvey, 9398 San Bernardino Rd., Cucamonga, Cal.

Harvey-Dils or Dills-Moore—Want names of par. and data of ans. of William Harvey, b. Mar. 1828 at Plainfield, Vt., d. Dec. 1900 at Peru, Ind.;

w. Mary Ann Dils (Dills), b. Oct. 1832 at Manchester, Ind., d. 1914, Indianapolis, Ind.

Also par. and ansc. of Robert E. Moore, b. Jan. 1850, Brown Co., O., d. Aug. 1919, Indianapolis, Ind., m. Jessie Ann Harvey, b. July 1856, Lawrenceburg, Ind., d. Indianapolis, Ind., Mar. 1925, m. June 1878.—M. M. Morgan, 55 Park Row, Elgin, Ill.

Baker-Walker—Want inf. on par. of William Baker, b. 1770, k. by Indians not far fr. Nashville, Tenn., in 1808. Also on par. of w., Martha (Bullard) Baker, who was sis. of Christopher Bullard of Franklin Co., Tenn. Mary, dau. of William and Martha Baker, m. John Garner Walker in 1819. John's pars. were Joseph and Sarah (Carothers) Walker. Joseph was son of John and Ann (Barnett) Walker of N. C., d. near Nashville ca. 1816; want inf. on Rev. Serv. of John; also inf. on Carothers of near Nashville.—Miss Tommie Clack, Rt. 2, Abilene, Tex.

Magill-Grove—Charles William Magill, b. Feb. 14, 1795, d. Oct. 24, 1860, b. in Wesleyan Cem., Cumminsville, Cincinnati, O., and Catherine Grove, w., b. Aug. 2, 1789, d. July 8, 1849, m. Winchester, Va., May 1, 1806. Wd. like names of parents of Charles W. Magill and where b. Ch. were: Harriet Magill, b. 3-1-1807, d. 9-27-1849; John W. Magill, b. 12-10-1808, d. 11-8-1830; Charles W. Magill, b. 8-16-1811, d. 6-24-1875; Archibald Grove Magill, b. 9-4-1813, d. 12-1-1892; Anna Laurette Magill, b. 12-20-1816, d. 5-18-1817; Nancy Magill, b. 5-1-1818, d. 1-28-1894; Isabelle Margaret, b. 9-19-1820; d. 5-14-1890; Wesley Webster Magill, b. 11-15-1822; d. 2-15-1888; Jacob Neiswanger Magill, b. 7-21-1825, d. —; Catherine D. Magill, b. 1-4-1828, d. 7-19-1920; Henry Taylor Magill, b. 2-16-1831, d. 5-29-1866; Abraham Grove Magill, b. 5-28-1833, d. — abt. 1911. Copied fr. Bible of Mrs. Catherine D. Magill McFarlan. Note: Abraham Grove Magill died at Silver Lake, Kansas City, Mo., a prom. cit.—Mrs. Mary Magill Coppus, 69 Capitol St., Watertown, Mass.

Sharpe-Rawlins-Greene-Martin—Wish data on Robert Sharpe and nam of par. of w. Elizabeth —? Bel. Robert Sharpe was fr. Tenn. I kn. they had 3 daus. who m. into Parkes and Rawlins families; Melinda, b. 2-26-1803, m. Meredith Parks, 1800-1849; Polly m. Billie Rawlins; Amelia m. Curtis Parkes. All these families came to Tex. in 1840's and settled in Dallas Co.

James Rawlins, b. abt. 1773, N. C., m. Lydia Greene, b. ca. 1777, N. C.; some of their ch. were John ?; William, 1796-1850, m. Euphany Martin, 1796-1850; James, Jr., m. Rebecca Taylor. Who were pars. of Euphany Martin. Bel. these families later went to Ky. then to Ill. William and family came to Tex.

Will desc. of Robert Sharpe, his w. Elizabeth; James Rawlins; Lydia Greene and Euphany Martins write me? Above is all data I have on Sharpes, Lydia Greene and Euphany Martin. Will exch. other data I have.

Also on **McClellan**—Capt. William McClellan, b. 1745, Loudon Co., Va., d. 1795, Rockingham Co., N. C., m. Hannah Beavers McClellan, 1748-1803; ch. William III (who went to Ala.); Abigail; Mary (Polly); George, b. 1781 (went to Williamson Co., Tenn.); John, b. possible 1783, later went where in west Tenn.? Wish to hear fr. desc. of John McClellan, son of Wm. II and

Hannah Beavers, as believe he may have been f. of my gt.gd.f., William Beavers McClellan, b. 9-8-1804, Rockingham Co., N. C. What "family" tells me ties in with what I have learned of this John McClellan who m. (1) Faith Williams, when? abt.? 1801-2, Rockingham Co., N. C.; a dau. Faith and a son was b. Cd. this son have been Wm. Beavers McClellan, b. 1804? The 1st w. d. at birth or soon after, of 2nd ch. (the son). In 1806 John McClellan m. (2) Catherine Todd, Rockingham Co., N. C., and moved to somewhere in west Tenn. Where? Have names of 3 sons b. of this mar.: Albert, Bennett, Dixon. Who were other ch.? Where ed. I find Will of John McClellan? Will app. data on John McClellan, 1st and 2nd mars. and ch. of both mars.—Mrs. I. F. Roebuck, 619 Virginia St., Graham, Tex.

Swift-Cooke-Shanklin — Watertown, Mass., and Corinth, Vt. Stephen Swift, b. Apr. 1, 1761, m. Sarah Cooke, Nov. 10, 1788. Want dates of Sarah Cooke Swift's b. and d., also Stephen Swift's d. Rockingham, Augusta Co., Va. Thomas Shanklin m. — Gordon. Want b. and d. dates, first name of w.—Mrs. Harry Miles, Edgemont Road, Maysville, Ky.

Wilson-Bell-Warnick-Dawson — I have a family Bible of Andrew Wilson, b. 1785, m. Mary Ann Bell, b. 1788 and who may have l. in Green Co., Tenn. Ch. were Thos. b. 1807; Eliza D. b. 1811; Katherine b. 1816, m. to — Stickel; John A. b. 1819; James J. b. 1822; Elizabeth J. b. 1825, m. Robt. Smith; Mary A. b. 1829, m. — Scott; and my ansc. Nancy b. 1813, m. John Wilson, b. 1813. Wd. like par. of Andrew Wilson and Mary Ann Bell. Benj. Wilson, b. 1774, bro. of Andrew Wilson, m. Jane Warnick, dau. of James Warnick. Also need inf. pars. of John Wilson, dau. Mary Ann, b. 1852, m. Joseph M. Dawson, b. 1828.—Miss Barbara Bailey, 2210 Lakeside Dr., Orlando, Fla.

Lee-Wise—Wish cor. with desc. of Geo. Lee whose w.'s maiden surname was Wise, who immigrated to America shortly bef. Civil War from Kent, Eng., and located in either South, Grand or New Haven, Mich. Geo. Lee was emp. at a saw mill at one of these places when my gd.pars. joined them in early 60s. Mrs. Lee was s. of my gd.f. Richard Wise whose wife's maiden name was Mary Kelleck or Kellet. Any inf. will be much app.—Mrs. Harriet Wise Luebker, 903 Willard Ave., La Porte, Ind.

Story—Maiden name of Hannah Ann (was it Slu) who m. Amos Story, b. Sept. 12, 1731, s. of Solomon and Mary (Choate) Story.—Ann Story Breckenridge, Rt. 4, Box 1046-F, Miami 43, Fla.

Brown-Emmons—Inf. wanted abt. my gt.gd.parp. John Brown and w. —Emmons. Family tradition says Brown fam. migrated fr. Conn. to Pa., near Scranton, abt. 1757. John Brown mar. Miss — Emmons and had at least 1 ch., Susan Adelia Brown, b. 1808, d. 1881, m. John Augustus Spangenberg abt. 1883 bef. he was k. by the Indians in the Mohawk Valley campaign. His wid. m. again (who) and had more ch.; a dau. Sarah, m. David Dale. Any data app.—Mrs. Frances D. Hood, 1315 N. E. Roselawn St., Portland, Oregon.

Arthur-Bradford—Richard Arthur, b. 1749, Groton, Conn., d. 1790, Westfield, Mass., m. 1771 to Hannah Bradford (where), who was b. Feb.

(Continued on page 84)

Minnesota—The Gopher State

LOU FLETCHER FAIRCHILD

MINNESOTA gets its name from two Sioux words meaning "sky-tinted water," and though its nickname "Gopher" comes from the striped ground squirrel found within its borders, it is often referred to as the "State of 10,000 Lakes." Officially it is The North Star State, from its motto "L'Etoile du Nord," the French for "Star of the North."

England, Spain, France and the Northwest Territory claimed parts of the region at different times until, as part of the Louisiana Purchase, it was sold by Napoleon to the United States in 1803. From then on it belonged to Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Territories. In 1849 it was made Minnesota Territory, with Alexander Ramsey as governor, and in 1858 it was admitted to the Union as the thirty-second star in our country's flag.

Nicollet, a scientist, Radisson, Groseillers, DuLuth and Father Hennepin were among the first white men to travel among the Indians, but only the latter two made records of their explorations in Minnesota. Father Hennepin was one of the first white men to see the Falls of St. Anthony, and to this cataract he promptly gave the name of his patron saint. Hundreds of years later Longfellow obtained his material for "Hiawatha" from various writers describing Minnesota.

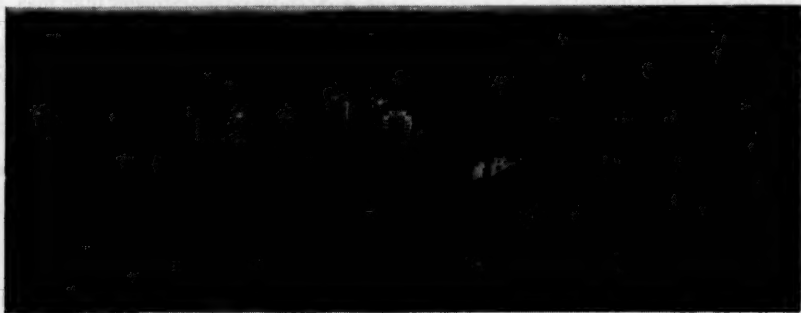
The lost village of the Mound Builders

was in Minnesota, and many of the mounds can still be seen. Relics from these mounds may be found at the State Historical Society in St. Paul.

Hudson's Bay Fur Company controlled the early trade in furs, but later the British, and finally the American Fur Company, carried it on, with John Jacob Astor as its head. Henry Hastings Sibley arrived to take charge of the fur trade, which grew tremendously, and lodged his family and his work in the first stone house erected in Minnesota. He chose Mendota, an early settlement, as his home, and his hospitality was known alike to distinguished visitors and Indians. Mr. Sibley became the first Governor of the State, and rendered many services to Minnesota during his long life. The Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution now own his old home, which they have restored and cherish.

In the Civil War Minnesota was the first State to offer help to President Lincoln. Minnesota's First Regiment is believed to have had its first taste of soldiering at Bull Run, but gave their most distinguished service at the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863.

An Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota, Bishop Whipple, a missionary and an educator, did much for the Indians in the State. No act in his long life showed greater courage than that of standing in Washington in defense of the Sioux, whom



DULUTH'S SKYLINE BOULEVARD IS INTERNATIONALLY FAMOUS
(Photo from Duluth Chamber of Commerce)

the angered white men wished to put to death following the Sioux Uprising in 1862. The Indians called him "Straight Tongue" because of his fairness in his dealings.

Fort Snelling, Mendota, St. Paul and Grand Portage were the early trade centers. Fort Snelling, a military reservation, had a large part in the early history of the State. A name heard often in history is that of Dred Scott. He was the slave of Dr. Emerson, the surgeon at Fort Snelling, and lived at Fort Snelling for two years. Dr. Emerson was transferred to Missouri, and after his death Dred Scott sued for his freedom, claiming that his residence at Fort Snelling had made him a free man, since the soil on which the fort was located had been made free territory by the Missouri Compromise in 1820. For nine years he sued in State and Federal courts, until Chief Justice Taney of the Supreme Court declared that Scott was still a slave and not a citizen, therefore he had no legal rights and could not seek justice in our courts. This was the famous "Dred Scott Decision," denounced everywhere in the North.

St. Paul became the shipping center for the fur trade. As the ox carts, loaded with furs, approached the market they could be heard for at least three miles, the solid wooden wheels revolving about the hubs making the noise. Sometimes grease was applied to the hub, giving rise to the old saying "The wheel that does the squeaking, that's the wheel that gets the grease!"

As the fur trade diminished it was followed by lumbering, but as the forests became depleted agriculture became the leading industry, and diversified farming resulted. Minnesota has all the requirements for successful agriculture—rich farm lands, good roads, good markets and intelligent farmers. The central and southern districts have a rich, dark soil, while the Red River Valley, a productive farming district at the western part of the State, contains more clay and is unsurpassed in wheat fields and potatoes. This valley is really a 700-mile-long lake bed which resulted from the presence of glaciers gone long ago.

The northeastern part of the State is given over to forests and lakes, and to three iron ranges which form the most important iron mining district in the world.

These mines are mostly open-pit mines. Hibbing is the Iron Ore Capital of the world. High-grade ores are becoming scarcer and the future of this industry depends upon the successful utilization of low-grade ore. Perhaps the Taconite Plant at Beaver Bay will be the answer.

The nationwide bus system had its beginning in Minnesota in 1914 when Eric Wickman began transporting men between Hibbing and a nearby mine. This is credited as being the origin of the Greyhound Bus System.

As to cities, St. Paul, which is the capital, and Minneapolis are called "The Twin Cities." They lie close together in the southern part of the State. Minneapolis, having over a half-million population, is the larger, but younger. It has the largest flour mills in the State, and the State University is located there. Farther south is the world-famous Rochester Medical Center. Duluth, on the shores of Lake Superior, is a city of over 100,000, at the western end of the Great Lakes. From the point of tonnage shipped from port it is excelled only by the Port of New York.

There is no shortage of great men. Jim Hill won fame as The Empire Builder—builder of the Great Northern Railway. Frank B. Kellogg won fame as a jurist, diplomat and advocate of international peace. Charles A. Lindbergh made a non-stop flight from New York to Paris. Some of our well-known authors are Sinclair Lewis, Ole Rolvaag, Grace Flandreau and Margaret Cushman Banning.

The many towns and smaller cities scattered throughout the State are mute testimonials to the wealth and productivity of its land, and if Minnesota has more of a Scandinavian element than has any other State, it is because thousands of Scandinavian pioneers found their dream of the Promised Land come true when they reached Minnesota.

Greetings from
General Henry Hastings Sibley Chapter
 St. Paul, Minnesota

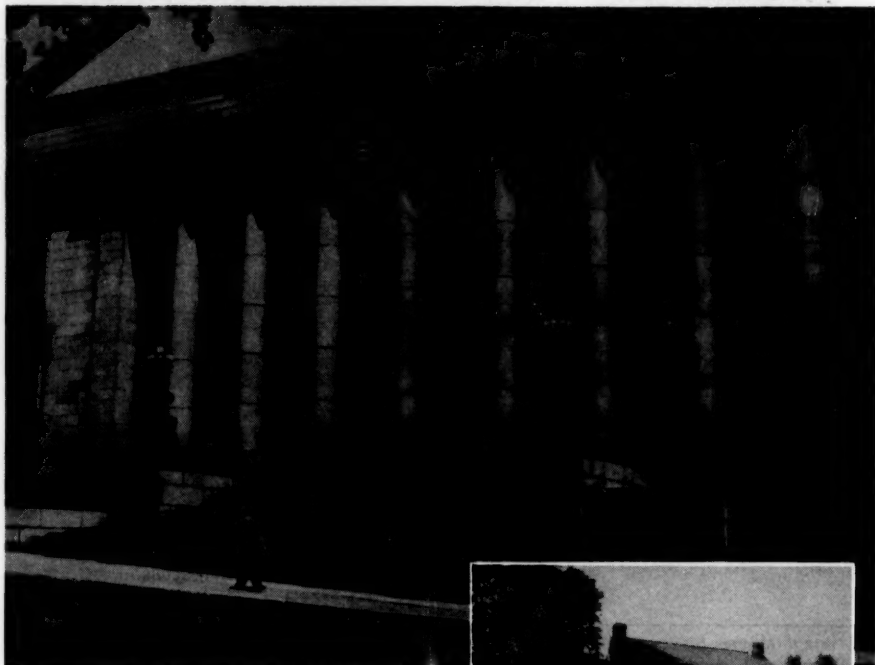
TRACY, MINNESOTA

Home of the World's only

BOX CAR DAY

every Labor Day

Start Your Minnesota Visit Here...



MINNESOTA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING

A collector of Americana will be richly rewarded by a few hours at the Minnesota State Historical Society on Capitol Hill in St. Paul.

The Society was founded in 1849, nine years before Minnesota was admitted to the Union, by the first territorial legislators who knew they were making history well worth preserving.

You'll want to see more of Minnesota after you have inspected the Society's nationally famous collections of records and relics . . . collections that will add new flavor and significance to your sight-seeing along Minnesota's 11,000 miles of modern highways.

The Society's courteous staff will help you locate museums, state and national parks, dedicated roadside areas and memorials of special interest to you.



SIBLEY HOUSE

Thanks to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the public still enjoys the hospitality of the home of Minnesota's first governor, Henry Hastings Sibley. Built in 1835 at Mendota, across the river from historic Fort Snelling, Sibley House is a notable example of architecture of its period. It is often called the "Mount Vernon of Minnesota."

Stop in at the Tourist Information office, Room 114, State Capitol, if you want additional information regarding your trip, or write for literature.

Minnesota Tourist Information

Dept. AR-1, State Capitol • St. Paul, Minn.

FORT SNELLING CHAPTER

N. S. D. A. R.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Honors a

Distinguished Member

GLADYS E. MILLER

Miss Miller has been Treasurer of the City of Minneapolis continuously since 1941. At the June, 1953, election she received more votes than any other candidate for any city office.



GLADYS E. MILLER
City Treasurer
Minneapolis



HARK! HARK!

And you shall hear the news about Hope Chest. Everybody is talking about that distinctive shop on the ground floor at 627 Marquette, Minneapolis, Minn.

Linens of quality
Sparkling Stemware
Fine China by Franciscan
Silver by Master Craftsmen
Unusual Gifts

THE HOPE CHEST COMPANY, INC.

Command Invitation

Are you interested in the attractive investment opportunities offered by many unlisted securities?

You're invited to command our unusual "over-the-counter" staff. Our traders have over 536 years of cumulative experience. Our 36 offices give you nation-wide market coverage. We provide over 8,000 miles of our own direct wires for quick quotes and confirmations. We are in constant contact with hundreds of cooperating dealers. For fast action on local or national unlisted securities "Call Paine, Webber First." Inquiries put you under no obligation.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

Founded in Boston—1879

Members New York Stock & Curb Exchanges

Pillsbury Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota

BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES

Relief for scalds, burns, sun, windburns, diaper and friction burns. Eliminates itching in skin irritations. Chapped hands and lips. A good all around remedy in the home. Once used you will always keep on hand.

Send \$1.00 for a 2-oz. jar to

SHA'LEM, INC.

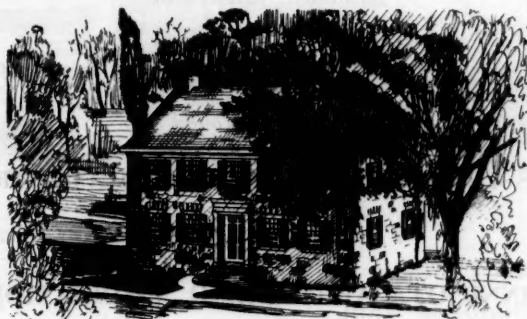
Virginia, Minn.

MINNESOTA'S D. A. R. SHRINE

Located in Minnesota's oldest town, Mendota, near the Twin Cities, this restoration consists of two of the oldest stone houses in the state, famous Sibley House, home of the state's first governor, and

FARIBAULT HOUSE

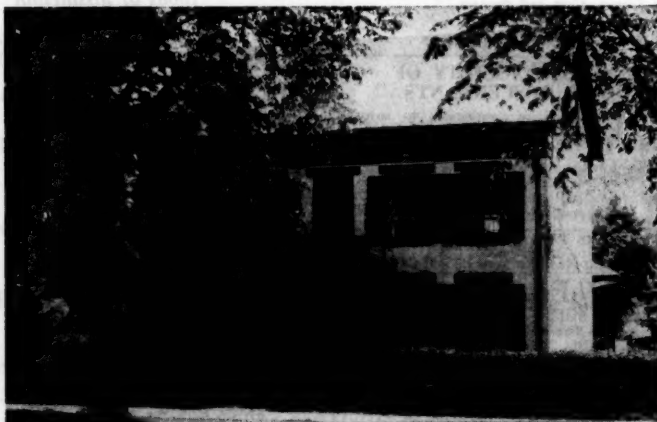
Built in 1835 by Jean Baptiste Faribault of locally-quarried yellow sandstone, this is a fine example of Colonial architecture. Now used as a museum, it shelters an unsurpassed collection of Indian handicraft, as well as other relics of the days when the territory was being opened.



also

SIBLEY TEA HOUSE

Built of brick brought from Milwaukee in 1854 by General Sibley's private secretary and located amid beautiful gardens adjoining Sibley House and Faribault House, this house has been remodeled by the Minnesota D. A. R. to become one of Minnesota's most popular warm-weather restaurants. It is famous for its fine cuisine.



World-famous Carlsbad Oblaten

These wafers, a choice delicacy made from a 200-year-old recipe, are being sold by Minn. D. A. R. Chapters to raise funds for further restoration of the Sibley House property. 12 Wafers packed in attractive tin, \$1.50, postpaid. Address orders to Mrs. D. H. Bartlett, 1882 Portland Ave., St. Paul 4, Minn.

Compliments of
Jack Salenger's
Breezy Point Lodge
Brainard, Minnesota

For a real vacation
IT'S THE MINNESOTA ARROWHEAD COUNTRY
Write for our Vacation Directory
MINNESOTA ARROWHEAD ASSOCIATION

Spalding Hotel

Duluth, Minnesota

Fillmore & Bradbury, Inc.
919 W. Lake St. Co. 2129
Minneapolis 8, Minnesota
Complete Stock
U. S. Flags and Accessories
Special Flags and Banners
Made to Order
See us for All your Flag Needs

**THE MINNESOTA SOCIETY OF
MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS**
cordially extends an invitation to membership to anyone
whose eligibility can be established. For further informa-
tion, contact:

Miss Cleta A. McCombe
Corresponding Secretary
1090 Goodrich Avenue
St. Paul 5, Minnesota

J. C. WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY
320 Third Avenue, South
Minneapolis, Minnesota

**THE HOUSE
OF Esperance**
Endicott Building on Robert
Gifts—Imports—Cards
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

THE LESLIE SCHULDT COMPANY
Complete Bank and Office Equipment
Calendars, Advertising Specialties
St. Paul 2, Minnesota

Our gratitude to
MRS. CHARLES D. ELLIOTT
Minnesota Advertising Chairman

Smart People Dine at
Shorewood Terrace Dining Room
17 Miles from Lake Avenue, Duluth
on North Shore Drive, Highway 61
foods of distinction
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE
Phone for Reservation Two Harbors 831-F12

"Colonial Chapter D. A. R.
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Invites you to visit
SIBLEY HOUSE"

"Greetings from
Washington Elm Chapter, D. A. R.
Hibbing, Minnesota
Iron Ore Capital of the World"

"Because we believe in D. A. R. Work
JOHN WITHERSPOON CHAPTER
Minneapolis, Minnesota"

Club Booklets Our Specialty
MINNESOTA PRINTING CO.
Established 1898
3031 Nicollet Minneapolis, Minnesota RE. 0031

Greetings from Anthony Wayne Chapter, Mankato, Minnesota



MURAL OF MANKATO, MINNESOTA

ANTHONY WAYNE CHAPTER

Read The News

MANKATO FREE PRESS

Read The Ads

COMPLIMENTS

OF

NATIONAL CITIZENS BANK

~

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

~

**NATIONAL BANK OF
COMMERCE**

~

MANKATO, MINNESOTA

KATO ENGINEERING CO.

MANKATO, MINNESOTA

Mfgs. of A-C & D-C Generators, Lighting Plants,
Motor Generators and Rotary Convertors

INSURE YOUR FUTURE

Study Accounting at Home

~

Complete Courses in:

Introductory

Intermediate

Advanced

~

*Thousands of our graduates
are now holding
responsible positions.*

~

FREE PLACEMENT SERVICE

Home Study Division

~

Mankato Commercial College.

Mankato, Minnesota

R. H. LUTES AGENCY
Complete Travel Service

Greetings from Mankato

HOME OF

MOTHER HUBBARD FLOUR

and

HUBBARD'S SUNSHINE FEEDS

HUBBARD MILLING COMPANY

Established 1878

MUTUAL INVESTMENT FUNDS

Investors **MUTUAL**

Investors **STOCK FUND**

Investors **SELECTIVE FUND**

FACE-AMOUNT CERTIFICATE COMPANY

Investors **SYNDICATE OF AMERICA**

☆

Prospectuses of these companies available at offices
in 148 principal cities of the United States or from
the national distributor and investment manager.

Investors **DIVERSIFIED SERVICES, INC.**

Established 1894

MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA

RADIOEAR

Your greatest hearing
opportunity in years—
HEAR TODAY WITH THE NEW
ALL-TRANSISTOR ALL-MAGNETIC

RADIOEAR HEARING
AID

The modern miracle of
hearing without vacuum
tubes. No "B" batteries

Call or write for demonstration



L. M. McGRAY
202 Medical Arts Bldg.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Br. 8988

The NORTHWEST'S GREAT HOTEL

ALL ROOMS
WITH PRIVATE SOFT
WATER BATH



LARGE PARKING LOT - GARAGE

THE **CURTIS** HOTEL
Single from 4.50 Double from 5.50

Specializing in Investment Trusts
yielding from 4% to 7% return

E. W. WICHMAN

with M. H. Bishop Company
1660 Northwestern Bank Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minn. Br. 2205

THE AMLUXEN COMPANY
Quality Fabrics
913 Nicollet Ave.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Sound Equipment—Electronic Devices
NORTHWEST Radio & Electronic Supply Co.
52 S. 12th St. Minneapolis 3, Minnesota



OKABENA CHAPTER, N.S.D.A.R.

WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA

MRS. F. T. SMALLWOOD, *Minn. State Historian*

MRS. ROSS HUNTSINGER, *Regent*

Organized November 20, 1920

On the shores of beautiful Lake Okabena, in the extreme southwestern corner of Minnesota, lies the City of Worthington. Founded in 1871 by Dr. A. P. Miller, editor of a Toledo, Ohio, newspaper, and Professor R. F. Humiston of Western Reserve University, the town was first called National Colony Company, but later changed to Worthington. The city today has a population of more than 8,000 and is the county seat of Nobles County.

A great many Civil War veterans settled the rich farm lands in Nobles County and with the coming of the railroad, the area was soon filled to overflowing.

Worthington claims the title, "Turkey Capital of the World," because of the production and processing of millions of turkeys through the area. The annual Turkey Day Festival has attracted many thousands from near and far, resulting in national publicity.

We members of Okabena Chapter are proud of Worthington and of the citizens who have guided its growth.

This page is made possible through the courtesy of

**Worthington Creamery and
Produce Company**

Herbert Drug Company

Worthington National Bank

State Bank of Worthington
Established — 1873

H. G. Larson Jewelry Store

Worthington Daily Globe
The newspaper with the want ads.

Rickers Photos

Leuthold and Bowers
A man's clothing store.

Albinson Lumber Company

Tellander-Hagge
Ford — Mercury — Lincoln

The Wolff Store
Outfitters for the family

Rickbeils Hardware and Appliance Stores

Benson Furniture Company
Fine Furniture Funeral Directors

Martin Oil Company
Phillips "66"

Martin Auto and Implement Company, Inc.

Minnesota Natural Gas Company

Harpers Fashion Shop

Worthington Telephone Exchange Company

Culligan Soft Water

Hanson's Town and Country
Furniture Funeral Directors

Greetings

MENDOTA CHAPTER

St. Paul, Minn.

Automatic Printing Service

502 Prior Ave., St. Paul, Minnesota

Commercial Printing

Clarence Stearns, Proprietor

GRANDFATHER CLOCK

movements and dials

"Make your old clock live again"

Mail inside case dimensions and look thru pattern of dial door for recommendation by our engineers—let our 37 years of experience be your guide—no obligation of course.

KUEMPEL CHIME CLOCK CO.

39 Kuempel Bldg., Minneapolis 16, Minnesota

FRED W. JOHNSTON

Funeral Home

☞

334 N. Snelling Ave.

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

Nestor 4037

Emerson 2438

Gilt Edge Paint

CADILLAC

LEWIS MOTORS, INC.

DISTRIBUTOR

St. Paul, Minnesota

Awards of Merit

Three Awards of Merit were presented October 17 by the Major William Thomas Chapter at its 38th birthday party held at St. Mary's Seminary, Junior College, at St. Mary's City, Maryland.

Obtained from the National Defense Committee, which is sponsoring this new project, the Awards of Merit were given by the Chapter to Mr. and Mrs. Fulton Lewis, Jr., and Miss Eloise Pickrell.

In addition to his work as a news commentator, Mr. Lewis was said to have done excellent work in training young boys for the choir of the church at Hollywood, Md. Mrs. Lewis has helped him. Miss Pickrell's work as Librarian of St. Mary's County Library was also described as being of a high caliber and well justifying a D. A. R. Award of Merit.

Mrs. F. Sidney Beecher is Regent of the

Chapter. Presentation of the Awards of Merit was announced by Mrs. James B. Patton, National Chairman of the National Defense Committee, who originated the awards plan. She complimented the Chapter as being one of the first to present the awards.

Ads in Issue

Of 31 State Societies sending advertisements for this issue, two for the first time, Minnesota led with about \$1,250 and South Carolina came second with about \$700. More Chapters are represented than ever before.

ANNE BERTNER KNITTING SHOP

Phone 5-4763
215 West Capitol Ave., Little Rock, Arkansas

PRIM BEAUTY SALON

*Air-Conditioned, modern, courteous, experienced operators.
Ample Parking Space—Free
12th & Fair Park Blvd., Little Rock, Arkansas*

Here's the new 1954

DE SOTO AUTOMATIC

with new fully automatic POWERFLITE TRANSMISSION



Here, at last, is the car capable of carrying out sudden orders swiftly, silently and safely at all speeds

THIS IS A BIG EVENT. A new car is being introduced that may well be *the* newsworthy car of 1954.

It's the new De Soto Automatic on display at De Soto dealers right now. Not just new in appearance, it is new in its whole concept of driving ease, comfort and safety.

First, a new type of fully automatic transmission is on this De Soto, called POWERFLITE. Advantages: No clutch. Instant response without lag or lurch between gears.

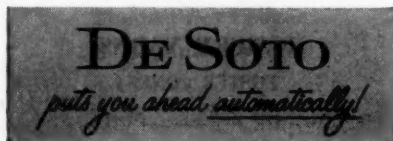
This De Soto Automatic is powerful, too. You have your choice of the mighty Fire Dome V-8—now stepped up to a terrific 170 h.p.—or the famed, thrifty Powermaster Six.

No wheel fight from rutty, stony roads with Full-Time Power Steering. To turn

sharp corners or to park is a one-finger job. Power Brakes stop you at a gentle touch. And if you wish, there's real De Soto Airtemp air conditioning.

Emphatically beautiful, this De Soto has completely re-styled interiors. Rich new fabrics are decorator-matched to car colors. Brilliant new instrument panel.

These are the highlights. There's much more to see. Your De Soto dealer is ready to show it to you—today.



SEE YOUR DE SOTO-PLYMOUTH DEALER

Cordial greetings from South Carolina and the
South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution

COMPLIMENTS OF
POWDER OIL COMPANY
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

GRAMLING'S DAIRY

Phone 6301S

Gramling, South Carolina

Greetings to
Our President General
Miss Gertrude Carraway
KATE BARRY CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Spartanburg, South Carolina
Mrs. Arthur Shores, Regent

PALMETTO MOTEL

ORANGEBURG, S. C.

On U. S. Highway 301

Greetings
ROGER GORDON CHAPTER
Lake City, South Carolina

J. S. Dixon Lumber Company

Manufacturers and dealers in
all kinds of rough and dressed lumber

Lake City, South Carolina

Phone 344

Compliments of
Retail Lumber Dealers
Association
302 Ring Building
Washington, D. C.

CHERAW COTTON
MILLS, INC.

Manufacturers of
HOSIERY YARNS

FOSTER CONES
8s to 20s

CHERAW, S. C.

Greetings to Old Cheraws Chapters

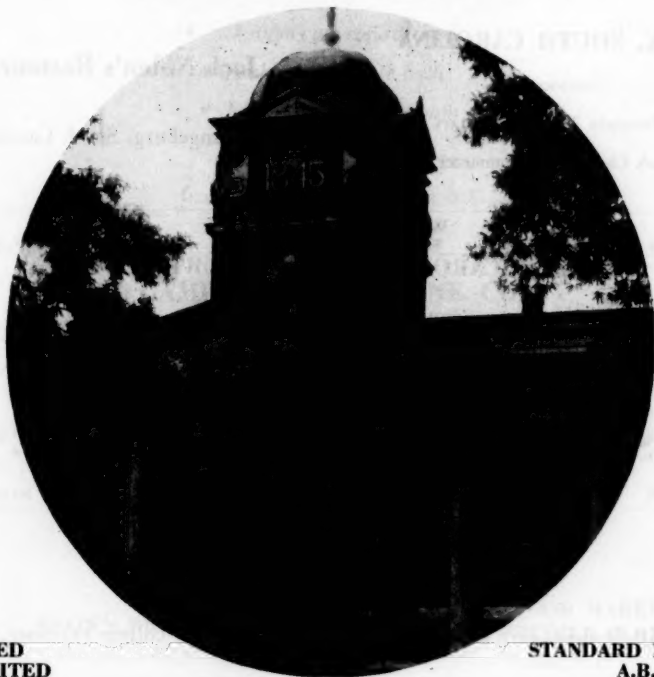
PHILLIPS
Superior Memorials of
WINNSBORO
Blue Granite



"Silt of the Trade"
Phillips Granite Co.
RION, SOUTH CAROLINA

LIMESTONE COLLEGE

GAFFNEY, SOUTH CAROLINA



**ENDOWED
ACCREDITED**

**STANDARD DEGREES
A.B. and B.S.**

A Standard Endowed Senior Liberal Arts College for Young Women Under Christian Auspices.

Fully accredited by Leading Accrediting Agencies of The United States.

Presents Adequate Facilities for Study and Cultural Development.

Unexcelled Climate Throughout the Winter Months.

Reasonable rates.

*For Information
Catalogue and View Book*

Address

President Andrew Jackson Eastwood
Gaffney, South Carolina

Small Classes

Excellent Faculty

This page is sponsored by:

Merchants & Planters National Bank

McArthur-Wood Chevrolet Co.

Campbell Limestone Co.

Gaffney Insurance Agency

The Texaco Dealers of Cherokee County

Victor Cotton Oil Co.

The Gaffney Ledger

E. H. Jones, Jeweler

A Friend

The Coca-Cola Bottling Co.

DANIEL MORGAN CHAPTER, D. A. R.—GAFFNEY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Greetings from
SOUTH CAROLINA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

YORK, SOUTH CAROLINA

Gateway to
King's Mountain National Military Park
York Chamber of Commerce

Jack Nolen's Restaurant

Orangeburg, South Carolina

WAHALLA CHAPTER, D. A. R.	WALHALLA CHAPTER WAHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA	WAHALLA CHAPTER, D. A. R.
CAROLINA MOTOR COURT <i>Ownership Management</i>		
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA North on U. S. No. 1, Near City Limits		

SPARTANBURG JUNIOR COLLEGE

SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

Pioneer Part-time School of the South

All Students earn at least one half or more of their college expenses.

CONVERSE COLLEGE
SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

*A Liberal Arts College for Women
with a
Professional School of Music*

For Catalogue or Book of Views, write

DR. E. M. GWATHMEY
President

Compliments of
CITY MOTOR CAR CO.
Your Dodge & Plymouth Dealer
Spartanburg, S. C.

Compliments of
B. W. JOHNSON FAMILY
Arcadia, S. C.

EL DORADO MOTEL

PHONE 6762

- All rooms air conditioned
- Each with private bath
- Telephone in each room

On Scenic 4-Lane Hi-Way 29
One Mile West of Spartanburg, S. C.

CAMPBELL LIMESTONE CO.

Crushed Stone

Pacolet, S. C. — Gaffney, S. C. — Liberty, S. C.

FIRE

A. M. LAW & COMPANY
INSURANCE SERVICE
SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA
Serving This Community Since 1892

AUTOMOBILE

BOILER

BONDS

Compliments of

BROWN BROS.

Pacolet, S. C.

ROBINETTE HARDWARE STORE

Pacolet, S. C.

KEITH'S SUPPLY STORE

Jonesville, S. C.

GARDIN AND SON

Jonesville, S. C.

WHITENER BROS. LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of Pine-Hardwoods
Telephone 4602—Jonesville, S. C.

J. C. BROWN

General Merchandise
Landrum, S. C.

**BUSH FOOD MARKET
AND FREEZER PLANT**

Inman, S. C.

SEAY'S HARDWARE STORE

Inman, S. C.

CORRELL'S AUTO PARTS

General Repairs
U. S. Highway 176
Inman, S. C.

CHINQUAPIN DAIRY

Pasteurized Guernsey Milk
"Watch our Cream Line"
INMAN, SOUTH CAROLINA

SAM CALDWELL'S ESSO STATION

Campabello, S. C.

FOREMOST DAIRIES

Spartanburg, S. C.

Greetings and Best Wishes from

COWPENS CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R.

Spartanburg, South Carolina

GREENWOOD FIRSTS

HIGHEST per capita income of any county in South Carolina.

FIRST town in South Carolina to have mobile telephone service.

FIRST police department in South Carolina to check speed by radar.

WIDEST main street in the world.

HIGHEST median income of any county in South Carolina.

ONLY carillon foundry in the United States.

GREENWOOD COUNTY has more people employed in manufacturing, in proportion to the total population, than any other county in South Carolina.

GREENWOOD COUNTY teachers are paid almost 10% more than the average teacher in the state and they teach smaller classes.

TEXTILE WORKERS in Greenwood County are paid 5% more than the

average textile employee in South Carolina, and the products they manufacture are worth more per capita than those manufactured in any other county.

ONLY county owned hydroelectric system in the state.

ONE of the first cities in South Carolina to use the dial telephone system.

ONLY town in South Carolina having two sets of carillon bells.

MATHEWS PLANT of Greenwood Mills is the largest rayon mill under one roof in the world. Greenwood Mills President, J. C. Self, was the first South Carolinian to be elected Man of the South.

MORE Greenwood County rural homes have telephones than any other county in the state, and every telephone in the county is dial operated.

Places to See . . .

In and Around the City of GREENWOOD

1. BUZZARD ROOST HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT

Chairman John B. Sloan of the Buzzard Roost Commission worked for thirty years before concrete action was taken in 1933 to construct the dam and power plant.

2. CALLIE SELF MEMORIAL CARILLON

3. CONNIE MAXWELL CHILDREN'S HOME

4. GREENWOOD Y. M. C. A.

5. LAKE GREENWOOD

6. LANDER COLLEGE

7. WIDEST STREET IN THE WORLD

Other interesting places to visit in and around Greenwood are:

GREENVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—1773

OLD COKESBURY—1854

OLD STAR FORT—1775

ROCK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—1770

SELF MEMORIAL HOSPITAL—1951

Sponsored by

THE BANK OF GREENWOOD

THE COUNTY BANK

GREENWOOD MILLS

THE ABNEY MILLS

CITIZENS TRUST CO.

G. E. MOORE CO., INC.—GEN. CONTRACTORS

THE GREENWOOD PACKING PLANT

HOME FURNITURE CORPORATION

GREENWOOD PASTEURIZING PLANT

MAXWELL BROS. AND BENSON

OLD STAR FORT



This granite marker stands near the old Star Fort south of Ninety Six on the Epworth road and commemorates the Cherokee trail, the first white settlement at old Ninety Six, the first court house in upper South Carolina and the first blood shed for liberty in the state. It was erected by the Star Fort chapter of the D. A. R. The tombs of two early Americans are inset in the stone wall behind the marker telling of Col. James Mayson, early American jurist and revolutionary soldier and his wife Henrietta Hart. Colonel Mayson died October, 1799, and his wife died September, 1805. (Index-Journal Photo.)

One of the most interesting beacon lights of revolutionary days is the Old Star Fort of Ninety Six which became the extreme western outpost of the British in the war of the Revolution. The chief distinguishing feature of this historic fort is its redoubt in the form of a star, which gave it its name.

The first conflict in the South during the Revolution occurred here in 1775 between Whig and Tory. In 1778 General Andrew Williamson erected a palisades fort here as a recruiting point, and further to protect the jail at the village of

Ninety Six, which contained prisoners of war. The Post was held by Americans until after the fall of Charleston on May 11, 1780.

After the fall of Augusta the British had but two strongholds in South Carolina: Ninety Six and Charleston. In June, 1781, the Fort was the scene of a siege between General Nathanael Greene and Colonel John Harris Cruger who was in command of the Fort while the British possessed it. The noted Polish Engineer, Count Kosciusko laid out the works for the siege of the Fort.

Compliments of

**BLTYH'S SERVICE
QUALITY CLEANERS
WATSON OIL CO.**

MUTUAL BUILDING & LOAN ASSN.

GRIFFIN'S JEWELERS

R. J. SPROTT FURNITURE CO.

HORNE OIL CO.

THE O. M. DANTZLER AGENCY

THE CLOTH SHOP

JAMES C. HEMPHILL, ARCHITECT

GEO. H. DAVIS CO.

J. B. WHARTON CO.

MILLWAY LUMBER CO.—TROY

INDEX-JOURNAL CO.

Financial Statement

BUILDING FUND

Report as of September 1, 1953

COSTS

Survey	\$ 672.25	
Architects Fees	113,342.62	
Construction	1,089,570.13	
Insurance	2,637.00	
Interest	32,369.21	
Furnishings	62,897.44	
Flags	2,450.68	
Landscaping	50.00	
Cornerstone Inscription	42.00	\$1,304,039.73

RECEIPTS

Contributions as given in Reports of Treasurer General:

February 28, 1949.....	\$147,640.95	
February 28, 1950.....	460,156.60	
February 28, 1951.....	186,243.63	
February 29, 1952.....	152,397.22	
February 28, 1953.....	155,514.54	
September 1, 1953.....	69,259.76	\$1,171,212.70

By transfer from other sources:

Property Reserve Fund.....	\$ 1,452.17	
Interest	336.66	
Clock Fund	113.52	
Life Membership Fund.....	19,700.00	
Maintenance of Properties Fund.....	8,000.00	
Archives Room Fund.....	459.19	
Preservation Fund, Gowns of Presidents General	211.84	
Museum Fund	2,500.00	
Various Funds in exchange for Investments	9,500.00	
Overpaid Dues	782.00	
Overpaid Dues	821.50	
American Indian Fund.....	200.00	
Ellis Island Fund.....	65,445.63	
Ellis Island Fund.....	200.67	
Motion Picture Fund.....	717.69	
Dunan Estate	3,550.00	
Dunan Estate	77.44	
Miscellaneous funds and sales.....	8,100.26	
Magazine account	10,658.46	\$ 132,827.03
		\$1,304,039.73

FRANCES DAVIS,

For Office of Treasurer General

DOROTHY ROSS MACKEY,

For Office of Building Fund Committee

The additional sum of \$524.53 has been received for the Building Fund and transferred to the Magazine account, thus reducing the advance from this account to \$10,133.93 as of December 1, 1953.

THE FOLLOWING *BASTROP, LOUISIANA*, FIRMS, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN APPRECIATE THE EDUCATIONAL, HISTORICAL, AND PATRIOTIC WORK CARRIED ON BY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, AND BY SPONSORING THIS PAGE FOR ABRAM MOREHOUSE CHAPTER, AID THESE IMPORTANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

ALAN'S SPORTING GOODS & HDW.

113 W. Madison

BASTROP FEED & SEED STORE

E. Cypress Street

COLLINS GROCERY & MARKET

Phone 299

205 W. Madison

GEO. R. BOONE INSURANCE

117 S. Franklin

JACKSON-NEWMOMER, INC.

Lincoln—Mercury Sales—Service

Phone 1372

KUNZE-GAMBLE FEED & SEED

Purina Chows

**PRATT MOTORS &
INSURANCE CORP.**

Automobiles & Insurance

101 McCreight St.

Ph. 222 & 2222

SHAMIS' READY-TO-WEAR

111 N. Washington

BASTROP DRUG COMPANY

J. W. Flynn, Owner

CITY GROCERY

Phone 970-971

DIXIE CLEANERS

Mr. & Mrs. Charlie Martin, Owners

Phone 133

111 W. Jefferson

GRANT'S HARDWARE

112 E. Pine

JERRY'S MEN SHOP

112 N. Washington

MECKS MOTORS

310 E. Cypress

RAINS'

Ready-To-Wear & Shoes

Phone 600

606 TIRE & SERVICE STATION

T. A. Rains, Jr., Owner

Conoco Products

Compliments of

J. FRED CARPENTER, JR.

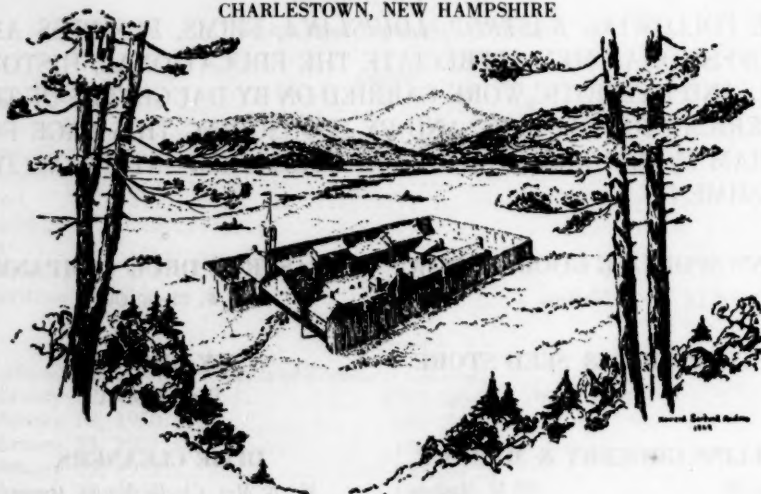
HAROLD McCLENDON

D. S. NORRIS

W. A. RODGERS, M. D.

GREETINGS FROM OLD NUMBER FOUR CHAPTER, D. A. R.

Mrs. Christian A. Rist, Regent
CHARLESTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE



Fort No. 4

Proposed restoration of the famous Old Fort No. 4 in Charlestown, New Hampshire, a pre-Revolutionary fortification erected in 1744. This northern frontier outpost covering three quarters of an acre, enclosed the province houses of the thirty brave pioneers who held the Fort against 700 French and Indians and saved New England from being conquered by the French.

In Memory of

Mrs. Ada Perry Hamlin

First Regent and Organizer

of

**OLD NUMBER FOUR CHAPTER
D. A. R.**

Presented by her family

OLD FORT NO. 4 ASSOCIATES

Organized under State Charter

SOLICIT

your

INTEREST and COOPERATION

*In Restoring This Famous Old Fort
For Information Write To*

**OLD FORT NO. 4 ASSOCIATES
HEADQUARTERS,
CHARLESTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE**

Compliments of

**CONNECTICUT RIVER
NATIONAL BANK**

Charlestown, N. H.

Serving the Community Since 1824

MEMBER of F. D. I. C.

Member of Federal Reserve System

Banking by mail a specialty

THE GREEN CO., INC.



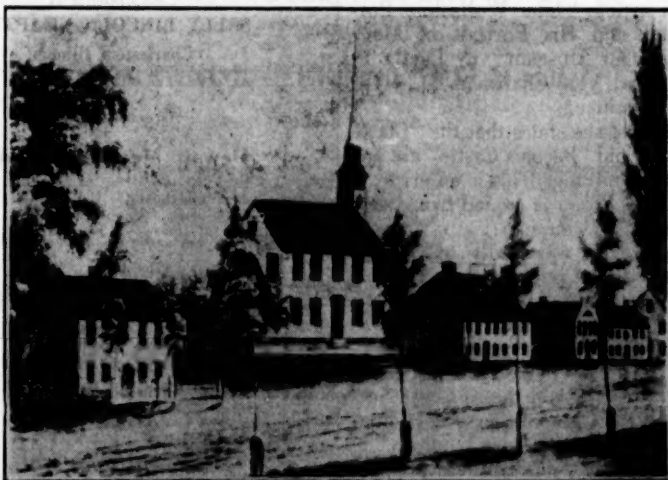
*Wooden Packing Cases
Fancy Boxes and Displays*



**NORTH WALPOLE
NEW HAMPSHIRE**

OLD NUMBER FOUR CHAPTER, D. A. R.

presents
CHARLESTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE



The First South Parish Church, showing Walker Tavern and Old Jail—Old No. 4, 1798

Charlestown, New Hampshire, on the Connecticut River, originally Grant No. 4, is proud of its rich heritage in colonial history, for its men fought at Bunker Hill and throughout the Revolution. The town was of great importance as a depository of Military Stores supplying New Hampshire troops on their march to Canada, Crown Point and Ticonderoga. Also a rendezvous for General John Stark's army on its way to the Battle of Bennington and a recruiting station for the army. Charlestown continued to be a military post and supply depot for the army until the close of the war.

In Memory of
MRS. ELLEN R. HODGMAN, REGENT
Old Number 4, D. A. R., 1926-28

KENDALL'S PHARMACY
Old No. 4, 1740 Charlestown, N. H.

HAMLIN'S I. G. A.
76 Years of Service
CHARLESTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

KEIL LOCK CO., INC.
World's Largest Producers of
KEY DUPLICATING MACHINES
Charlestown, New Hampshire

HARTNESS HOUSE
SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT Tel. 2115
A Country Inn—Recommended by

GRAY OIL COMPANY

Distributors Texaco Products

NORTH WALPOLE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Gasoline—Fuel Oils—Range Oil

Greetings and Welcome to all D. A. R.'s
from
The South Parish Church, Charlestown, N. H.

Compliments of
EMERY'S ESSO SERVICE, Charlestown, N. H.

Visit
THE VILLAGE BEAUTY SHOP
and
THE VICTORIA GIFT SHOP
Main Street Charlestown, New Hampshire

THE ELMS HOTEL
Charlestown, New Hampshire

Compliments of
PERRY and WILLARD

INSURANCE
Charlestown, New Hampshire

THE PADDOCK
Route 11
SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT
Famous For Fine Foods
Duncan Hines—Gourmet

Two Historic Sites

In the May 1953 D. A. R. MAGAZINE there is an article "John Wollaston, Portrait Painter and His Portrait of Mary Lightfoot in Our Museum," by Luella P. Chase, National Vice Chairman, D. A. R. Museum Committee.

In this article she states that the "Claremont Manor" and "Bacon's Castle" are one and the same building. This is an error.

The following item is copied from "Old Surry" by A. W. Bohannan:

"Bacon's Castle was built by Arthur Allen in 1655. It is referred to as 'Allen's Brick House (later known as Bacon's Castle). Claremont Estate, which was owned by the Allen family for many generations, received its name from the royal residence 'Claremont' in the Shire of Surrey, England. It was built in the colonial period. The exact date is not known."

There are twenty-one miles between Claremont Manor and Bacon's Castle.

—Eleanor M. S. D. Stewart

Registrar

Colonel William Allen Chapter

Greetings from
COL. WILLIAM PRESTON CHAPTER
D.A.R., Roanoke, Va., 1923-1953

THE RENICKS OF GREENBRIER—\$3.00. By B. F. Harlow, Jr., Lexington, Va.

2,290 names: antecedents, descendants of Robert Renick, Scotch-Irish immigrant and Indian Martyr, 1757.

CERTIFIED RECORDS

Births, death, marriages. Pittsylvania, Halifax, Campbell and Eastern Virginia counties. Also random records of other counties and states. Taken from grave markers and other authentic sources.

E. T. SUTHERLIN
Ringgold, Virginia

MARTHA PETTIGREW CHAPTER
Marion, North Carolina

OSBORNE'S BEAUTY SALON
Doctors' Building 1012 King's Drive
Air Conditioned
CHARLOTTE, N. C. Telephone 2-4879

Compliments of

YOUR FRIENDLY

DIXIE-HOME

SUPER MARKETS

DOWNERS GROVE MAIN APPLIANCE, INC.
5126 Main Street Downers Grove, Illinois Phone 4545

Compliments of
SALLY LINCOLN CHAPTER

Charleston, Illinois

Greetings from

Dewalt Mechlin Chapter

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Honoring

MRS. CHESTER A. MILLER

Regent

George Rogers Clark Chapter, D. A. R.

Oak Park, Illinois

Compliments of

The Fred A. Snow Company

Steel Treating

1942 W. Kinzie St., Chicago 22, Ill.

SEeley 3-2662

ANNE PHILLIPS CHAPTER
Montgomery, Alabama

In Memorial to
MRS. W. J. BONNER

Organizing Regent

Lt. Joseph M. Wilcox Chapter, Camden, Alabama

GRAYSTONE MOTEL
Hwy. 80, West Selma, Alabama
Tourist At Home
New - Modern - Ample Parking Space

Compliments of

**Bacon-McMillan Veneer
Mfg. Co., Partnership**

Stockton, Alabama

**"BANK OF COVINGTON
& TRUST COMPANY"**

Welcomes you to

COVINGTON, GEORGIA

(near the famous STONE MOUNTAIN)

Greetings from the Knox-Conway Chapter, Ashburn, Georgia
Honoring One of Our Own Daughters, Betty Shingler Talmadge
Wife of
GOVERNOR HERMAN TALMADGE
of Georgia



City of Ashburn

Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Forshee

Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Bussey

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Johnson

Dr. and Mrs. G. C. McKenzie

Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Shingler

Clinton & Simon Shingler

Mr. Carl Cannon

Miss Nellie Boland

Senator & Mrs. T. E. Kennedy, Jr.

Mrs. Linda Cunningham Ewing, Regent



Greetings and best wishes for a Happy New Year to Daughters everywhere
from

Sara De Soto Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution in Florida's
air-conditioned City of Sarasota—

To our loyal friends who have made this page possible we extend our
sincere thanks—



PALMER FIRST NATIONAL BANK and TRUST CO.

Sarasota's Oldest and Largest Bank
Invites You to Florida's Most Beautiful City on the Gulf of Mexico
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MARABLE'S MARKET

Fancy Groceries—Western Meats
Frozen Foods
Ice Cream—Fresh Fruits & Vegetables
1924 South Osprey Ave.
Phones 2702 & 3486
Free Parking Lots

GREEN'S FUEL

For All Purposes
Broadway and Green

BADGER'S

Drugs
At Five Points

LORENA'S BEAUTY SALON

Air-Conditioned 1561 Cross Street

CITIZENS BANK IN SARASOTA

Drive-In Window open until 3:00 P.M. Free Parking for Customers
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Deposits of Each Depositor Insured to \$10,000.00

ROGER V. FLORY, Realtor

Reliable Real Estate Service in
Sarasota for the Past 28 Years

FLOWER SHOP

202 North Tamiami Trail

Clement

"LAUNDER-IT"
35-MINUTE WASHING SERVICE—DRYING
Large Parking Area
1904 South Osprey Avenue

Warren's

Exclusive Shoe Store
554-56 Main Street

SEE SARASOTA'S JUNGLE GARDENS

Florida's Finest Tropical Plant and Bird Exhibit

HOTEL SARASOTA

In The Heart of Everything
Reasonable Rates Always

NORTONS CAMERA CENTER

Everything Photographic
1490 Main Street

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT CO.

38 South Pineapple Avenue

BARRY JEWELERS

Watch Repair
225 South Orange Avenue

THE CARD CENTER

Cards to Your Taste
MAIN ST.

Phone 2-7301

PERMANENT WAVING SHOP
"For Women Who Care"

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

of Sarasota
200 So. Pineapple
SARASOTA, FLORIDA
Current Rate of Dividend—3%
"Save With Safety"

ENJOY BETTER LIVING IN BRADENTON

The Friendly City on Florida's West Coast



Sparkling, Sun-Kissed Gulf Beaches

Fine Fishing For Fresh and Salt Water Anglers

A Center For West Coast Civic and Cultural Activities

An Ideal Place For Relaxation and Retirement

Write For Free Illustrated Brochure

Bradenton Chamber of Commerce, Bradenton, Florida

GREETINGS From Manatee Chapter of Anna Maria, Florida

Honoring

Our State Regent, Mrs. Austin Williamson
and

Organizing Regent, Mrs. Bert. W. Hendrickson
Mrs. E. J. Prescott, Regent
Bradenton, Florida

Select Bradenton for Your Retirement Home

IDEAL CLIMATE

WYMAN GREEN & BLALOCK, INC.

Real Estate

Since 1908

Walter S. Hardin Realty Co.

Realtors

HOMES—RANCHES—GROVES—RENTALS

Over 29 years experience

402 12th St., West—Bradenton, Florida

DAY'S HOTEL COURT

Bradenton's Best

1431 14th St., W.—Bradenton Florida

Apartments and Overights

Spacious Lawn and Shuffle Courts

Phone 4-7251

J. B. Day & Son

Sea Shells—Shellcraft Jewelry Supplies

Florida Supply House

Box 847D

Bradenton, Florida

TROPICAL ANNA MARIA ISLAND

In the Gulf of Mexico

*Invites you for your
winter vacation or permanent home*

Chamber of Commerce,

Anna Maria Island, Florida, Box 447

ANNA MARIA MOTEL

Northwest Point, Anna Maria Island

Gulf of Mexico

Excellently equipped Housekeeping Units
Electric Heat, Fishing, Swimming, Shelling
Shuffleboard, or Just Plain Loafing

Write Box 1027

Anna Maria, Florida, or Phone 9-3025

Specializing Anna Maria Island Properties

Homes—Investments—Rentals

Walter Botkin, Realtor, Box 173, Bradenton Beach, Florida

Tel. 9-2185

JACK HOLMES

Realtor—Developer

Holmes Beach, Anna Maria Island, Florida

Greetings from

THE MANATEE CHAPTER, D. A. R.

Anna Maria, Bradenton, Florida

This Page Sponsored by The Manatee Chapter, D. A. R., Anna Maria, Bradenton, Florida

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 45)

Mrs. Roy E. Booth, 2nd Vice Regent of the Chapter.

The play brought out D. A. R. history and objectives and was preceded by a greeting in verse, written by Mrs. Willard W. Andrews, a Chapter member, and read by our new Regent, Mrs. Charles L. Bowman. The place of a printed program was taken by a past Regent, Mrs. Mahlon H. Blakes. The program was introduced by Mrs. Margaret Y. Dodds, 1st Vice Regent and Program Chairman, who gave the thoughts back of the work of the Program Committee, and also served as leading lady throughout the play.

Mrs. Booth's clever and lightly moving script made the early D. A. R. history live again through the portrayal of the four founders, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha, and Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth by four past Regents, Mrs. Harry Hampton, Mrs. William Dickinson, Mrs. Leon Stowell and Mrs. William Jefferson, respectively. The first President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, was portrayed by Mrs. Philip Moynahan, also a past Regent.

The growth of the Society came to life through their words in the tracing of its course from 1890, with 11 members and a treasury of \$33.00, to 1953, with more than 173,000 members and buildings valued at approximately \$7,000,000.00.

Our guest, Mrs. Lionel K. Anderson, Program Chairman for New York State D. A. R., spoke briefly in praise of the play and its presentation.

The historical, patriotic and educational aims of the D. A. R. of the present were set forth by the Committee Chairmen in brief summaries of their work, thus giving the Chapter members a comprehensive view of their various aims for the year ahead.

Mrs. Willard W. Andrews
for the Magazine Committee

In Southampton, Long Island . . . visit

THE SOUTHAMPTON HISTORICAL MUSEUM

THE PARRISH ART MUSEUM & Arboretum

Open from June to October

Compliments

MARK TWAIN HOTEL

ELMIRA, NEW YORK



William C. Emerson

Managing Director

Sa-Go-Ye-Wat-Ha Chapter

Honors

Mrs. Henry Meacham, Regent

Organized February 20, 1896

Seneca Falls, New York

Birthplace of Woman's Rights

RAISE FUNDS FOR YOUR CHAPTER

Write for "FAMILY-COAT-OF-ARMS CLUB."

Edith Tunnell, Heraldic Artist. Originator, Designer of
Mapsetans, Mapotrans. 1 Jacobus Place, New York 63,
N. Y.

"GENEALOGICAL SERVICE WITH CITED AUTHORITY"

(American and Foreign)

BY

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL COMPANY, INC.

GENEALOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS

80-90 EIGHTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

Continuing a half century of work in Family Research,
Coats of Arms, Privately Printed Volumes

Publishers of "Colonial and Revolutionary Lineages of
America" and other historical and genealogical serial volumes.
Correspondence or interviews may be arranged in all parts
of the United States

National Committees

Resolutions Committee

IN starting the work of the Resolutions Committee for the new administration, attention is called to the rules concerning the preparation and presentation of resolutions for committee consideration.

Four copies of each resolution properly titled, typed and signed by the mover and two seconders is the rule when submitting resolutions.

The mover of a resolution may explain her resolution to the Resolutions Committee, on request.

A two-thirds vote of the committee is required in a decision not to report a resolution out of committee. However, the Continental Congress may order consideration of a resolution which has had committee rejection.

All resolutions will be presented to the Continental Congress on one day, but will not be voted upon until after a second reading of the resolution the following day.

EARLY presentation of resolutions for committee consideration is appreciated since each resolution must have a proven factual background. This proof often takes much study and research which is time-consuming. Noon, Thursday, April 15, is the deadline.

The February meeting of the Resolutions Committee will not be held this year so no preliminary report of the committee will be available. As a **COMPROMISE PLAN** the committee will meet earlier in April and will submit each resolution to the Continental Congress on two consecutive days before the final vote is taken.

Much of the resolutions material is outdated or subject to drastic change between the February and April committee meetings. It therefore seems wise to inaugurate this **SUBSTITUTE PLAN**. We hope you will like it.

Edna Dudley Throckmorton
(Mrs. Tom B. Throckmorton)
National Chairman

ASK FOR



CROCHET COTTONS

IN YOUR FAVORITE STORE

SKYTONE for crocheted luncheon sets, doilies, tablecloths, edgings. Available in a wide range of boilfast colors.

DAISY—fine, lustrous crochet cotton, for delicate graceful tablecloths, insertions, edgings, luncheon sets, doilies.

RUG YARN—favorite for crocheted rugs, hooked rugs, pom and tuft rugs.

Other Lily products: Lily Sewing Threads, Lily Wools, Rayons and Cottons, Lily Hand Weaving Yarns. Order your hand weaving yarns direct from manufacturer.

CROCHET WITH LILY YARNS AND THREADS

LILY MILLS COMPANY, Shelby, N. C.

THE NATIONAL METROPOLITAN BANK OF WASHINGTON

C. F. JACOBSEN, *President*

MAIN OFFICE

613 FIFTEENTH STREET, NORTHWEST

BRANCHES

49TH AND FORDHAM RD., N. W. FIRST AND O STREETS, N. E.

Established 1814

THE OLDEST NATIONAL BANK IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN THE UNITED STATES
TO BE GRANTED TRUST POWERS UNDER THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

TELEPHONE: STERLING 3-1308

MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

GADSDEN HOTEL

All Facilities

Douglas, Arizona

THE FEED BAG

WESTERN DINING ROOM

Mesa, Arizona

Recommended by Duncan Hines

Registered Jeweler, American Gem Society

TOM CHAUNCEY

Jewelers

40 E. ADAMS

PHOENIX

Greetings from

A FRIEND

LIEFGREEN & McDONALD

Seed and Floral Co.

1402 N. Central Phoenix, Arizona

A FRIEND

Greetings from Yuma Chapter

While in Yuma, Arizona see

One Of The West's Most Colorful Landmarks

THE TERRITORIAL PRISON MUSEUM

With History Dating From 1875

Mrs. Clarissa Winsor, Curator

In Fine Stores Everywhere

Prescott Sportswear Mfg. Co., Inc.

Thunderbird Fashions, Inc.

Made in Prescott, Arizona

Compliments of

W. Va. Insurance Company

Harrisville, West Virginia

Compliments of

GOODELL CO.

ABBOTT CO.

Antrim, N. H.

Tucson Chapter, Daughters Of The American Revolution

TUCSON, ARIZONA

Organized, February 27, 1915

Honors

MRS. D. EDWIN GAMBLE, Regent

MRS. ROLAND M. JAMES, Past Regent, Honorary State Regent of Arizona, Past Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R., National Chairman, D. A. R. Good Citizens Committee

MRS. JOHN W. CHAPPELL, Past Regent, Honorary State Regent of Arizona

MRS. IVAN PETERS, Past Regent, State First Vice Regent of Arizona

VALLEY NATIONAL BANK

Arizona's Statewide Bank

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
33 Friendly Offices



View of
TUCSON, ARIZONA

Queries

(Continued from page 54)

28, 1751, Kingston, Mass., and d. Dec. 13, 1831, Martinsburg, N. Y. There were 13 ch. of this mar. all born in Westfield: Mary; Bradford, m. Rheumah Ely (10 ch.); Hannah, m. Joseph Stephens; Richard, m. Azubah ?; Molly, m. Joseph Sheldon; Levi, m. Sally Hovey; Elisha, m. Martha Moore; Russell, m. Elizabeth Wadley; Clarissa, m. Orrin Moore; Joseph, m. Sibyl S. Bush; Lucy, m. Eliah Tiffany; Sarah, m. Jerry Hillman. Wanted desc. of these 13 ch. with dates and locations.—Mrs. Francis C. Hall, Apt. 48, 430 West 119th St., New York 27, N. Y.

Scott—Want. par. names, names of w. and par. of Samuel Scott, Sr., whose son, Samuel Scott, Jr., was b. abt. 1792 in Berkeley Co., Va. (now W. Va.). The Scotts late went to Ky., Ind., Ill. Samuel Scott, Jr., m. Rebekah Taber (Tabor).—Mary Meares Galt, 3 Lewis St., Lexington, Va.

DOYLESTOWN INN
Finest Food, Cocktails, Lodging
Doylestown, Pennsylvania Rt. 202

Michael's College Pharmacy, Inc.

Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

SW 6-0857

We Deliver

MORRELL

HAM • BACON • SAUSAGE • CANNED MEATS

PRIDE

FRESH PORK • BEEF • LAMB • VEAL

MEATS



JOHN MORRELL & CO.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

Compliments of

SCHAFER BROS.

ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON



Logging

Lumber & Shingles

Plaque in Scotland Honors John Paul Jones

A BRONZE PLAQUE in memory of the American Revolutionary War naval hero, Commodore John Paul Jones, was unveiled recently at the cottage where he was born at Kirkbean, Scotland. It was the gift of the Naval Historical Foundation and the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, both of Washington, D. C.

The plaque was presented by Vice Admiral Jerauld Wright, USN, Commander-in-Chief, United States Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. Receiving

The Hon. Winthrop W. Aldrich, of New York City, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, made the principal address of the occasion. The Rev. Dunbar Allan gave the invocation. Among others on the program was Major C. W. B. Blackett, on whose property the John Paul Jones cottage is located. A number of naval officers, midshipmen from the USS *Iowa*, and others were present for the ceremonies.

A luncheon was held afterwards at the Paul Jones Hotel. Welcome was extended by the Rev. J. A. Fisher.



it on behalf of the people of Scotland was the Right Honorable, the Earl of Home, Minister of State for Scotland. It was unveiled by Sub. Lt. Loudon Richardson, RN, and Midshipman First-Class Raymond G. Wilkerson, USNR. Richardson is a great-great-great-grand-nephew of John Paul Jones.

Shown in the accompanying picture are (left to right): Ambassador Aldrich, Sub. Lt. Richardson, Midshipman Wilkerson, Vice Admiral Wright, Major Blackett, and the Earl of Home.

The Regent of the sponsoring Army and Navy Chapter is Mrs. William D. Wrightson, of Washington, D. C.

Compliments of
FAR HILLS INN
Route 202-206, Somerville, N. J.

Compliments of
THE ISAAC BURROUGHS CHAPTER
Auburn, New Jersey

Compliments of
CAPTAIN JONATHAN CALDWELL CHAPTER
Milford, Delaware

Compliments
MARY ISHAM KEITH CHAPTER
Fort Worth, Texas

Reno Printing Co.
Printers — Publishers
124 North Center Street Reno, Nevada

Use Your Coat-of-Arms

Beautiful and correct paintings entirely hand made in heavy oils on parchment. Book plates, dies, trays, rings, needle-point.

Miriam Dunn Conkling Studio

1424 Gaylord St.

Denver 6, Colorado

Greetings
ANN STORY CHAPTER
Rutland, Vermont

Greetings from
WILLIAM FRENCH CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Bellows Falls, Vermont

SHAW'S MOTOR COURT
2 Mi. South on U. S. 441 and 41
Lake City, Florida

Honoring
Mrs. Nivin W. Cranford
Regent, Little John Boyden Chapter, Washington, D. C.
WOLCOTT GENEALOGY, 500 pp., First edition sold out.
Second edition, \$30 with order. By A. Bohmer Rudd, 1950.
A. BOHMER RUDD
1819 G St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

William Dawes Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.
25th Anniversary
Rockville Center, New York

TRACE YOUR ANCESTRY

through the Hartford (Conn.) *Times*. Full page of genealogical questions and answers every Saturday. You may subscribe to this Saturday issue only, for \$3 per year, payable in advance.

Amy G. Kennedy, Artist
841 Manzanita Drive
Laguna Beach, California

Honoring
Mrs. Carl S. Kleinau, Regent
Felipe de Neve Chapter
CULVER CITY CALIFORNIA

ONEONTA PARK CHAPTER

South Pasadena, California
In celebration of her 100th birthday

Honors
MRS. CHARLES B. BOOTHE
December 18, 1853—
Charter member—Regent 1915-1921
Vice President General, 1923-1925
Honorary Vice President General, 1939, for life

OWEN G. DUNN CO.

Since the Year 1902

PRINTERS • RULERS
BLANK BOOK MAKERS

Office Equipment and Machines

County Record Books
and Business Forms

NEW BERN, N. C.

**THE OFFICIALLY APPROVED
FINEST CAST BRONZE**



LAY MEMBER MARKER

**Imperishable!
Everlasting!
Weatherproof!**

Price each.....\$9.00

6 or more.....ea. 8.25

12 or more.....ea. 7.75

f. o. b. Cincinnati, Ohio

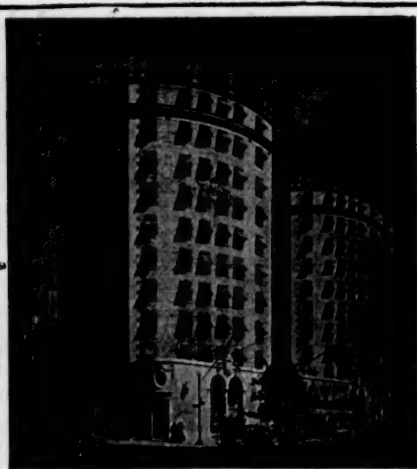
Complete with lugs or 18" bronze stake.

IDENTIFICATION PLATE OPTIONAL
PRICE ON REQUEST

HISTORIC SITE TABLETS . . . MEMORIALS
WORLD WAR II HONOR ROLLS

FREE—Beautifully illustrated brochure

PAN AMERICAN BRONZE CO.
ROSSMOYNE, OHIO



**A NAME OF
International
Fame**



The Mayflower, in the heart of the Nation's Capital . . . near the White House, embassies and government buildings . . . has long played "host to the world." Famous for its luxurious comfort, fine food and superb service, this distinguished hotel is the residence of many noted personages . . . the scene of internationally-important events . . . and the favorite meeting place of cosmopolitan society in Washington.

COMPLETELY AIR-CONDITIONED

The Mayflower

WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. J. Mack, Vice President & General Manager
A HILTON HOTEL • CONRAD N. HILTON, PRESIDENT

Book Reviews

WASHINGTON'S OFFICERS SLEPT HERE, by Edward Pinkowski. Sunshine Press, Philadelphia, Pa. 278 pages. \$5.

For the first time in the history of Valley Forge Park, a book has been written about General George Washington and his officers from the standpoint of the houses in which they were quartered during the winter of 1777-78.

"Washington's Officers Slept Here," illustrated with 33 pages of photographs and an end-paper map of the Valley Forge encampment, presents a leisurely trip through the homes of our Colonial forefathers with a biographical sketch of each major officer and the family with whom he lived at a crucial time of our history. No battle reveals as much of their character as to see them performing daily tasks. Fighting showed them forcing themselves in the mold of the fighting machine.

The liberties we now enjoy depended upon the faithfulness to duty of the sturdy patriots at Valley Forge. In addition to the commander-in-chief of the Continental army, the book presents lively glimpses of James Varnum and Nathanael Greene of Rhode Island, Jed Huntington and Benedict Arnold of Connecticut, Henry Knox and William Palfrey of Massachusetts, John Sullivan and Enoch Poor of New Hampshire, William Maxwell and Charles Stewart of New Jersey, Lord Stirling and Gouverneur Morris of New York, James Potter, Thomas Mifflin and Rev. David Jones of Pennsylvania, William Woodford and Charles Scott of Virginia, and such foreign officers as Pulaski, Charles Lee, Marquis de Lafayette, Baron DeKalb, and Dupontail.

The volume is rich with anecdotes of

these officers. There was Steuben's aide-de-camp, Duponceau, riding over the hills to tell the German drillmaster of seeing British redcoats. Upon investigation, Steuben found that his near-sighted aide had seen red petticoats hanging on a fence to dry. And there was Mad Anthony Wayne who invited officers to his quarters, only to find that his messengers had practically emptied a hogshead of beer intended for the party.

The changes which have taken place in each home are as much a part of the book as the officers and families with whom they lived. Many of the houses he covers in "Washington's Officers Slept Here" are buildings that Edward Pinkowski, who now lives in Philadelphia, viewed originally as editor and publisher of a weekly newspaper in the vicinity of Valley Forge.

Before establishing the newspaper at Bridgeport, where Washington crossed the Schuylkill River on his way to Valley Forge, Mr. Pinkowski served three and a half years in the U. S. Navy where he was engaged in public relations, newspaper and technical writing. Before the war, he was a columnist and book reviewer in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. In addition to hundreds of magazine articles, he has also written "Lattimer Massacre," an account of 18 miners who were killed during a mining strike in 1897, and "History of Bridgeport, Pa."

Anyone who takes pride in his home and has a love for freedom will find this account of 34 venerable, stone-walled houses in Chester and Montgomery Counties a source of pleasure and inspiration. Their impact upon the struggle of thirteen colonies for independence is immeasurable.

VA. REVOLUTIONARY RESEARCH
ANN WALLER REDDY
1005 E. Marshall, Richmond, Va.

We Buy, Sell and Exchange
GENEALOGICAL BOOKS

Catalogs Free Upon Request

SOUTHERN BOOK COMPANY

6 E. Franklin St.

Baltimore 2, Md.

AUX TROIS MOUSQUETAIRES

Restaurant Francais • 820 Connecticut Ave.

The Most Famous French Cuisine in Washington
Luncheon and Dinner—Closed Sunday

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS INVITED

Are you looking for a publisher? Send for our free, illustrated booklet titled *To the Author in Search of a Publisher*. It tells how we can publish, promote and distribute your book, as we have done for hundreds of other writers. All subjects considered. New authors welcomed. Write today for Booklet RV. It's free.

VANTAGE PRESS, Inc., 120 W. 31 St., N. Y. 1
In Calif.: 6358 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood 28

Quiz Program

1. Do you know the latest date your Chapter's membership dues are to be credited on the books of the Treasurer General for your Chapter's representation at the Continental Congress?
2. How do you identify the President's Flag?
3. What is the symbolism of the following in the Coat of Arms of the United States: The Eagle?
4. The Shield?
5. The blue Chief?
6. E. Pluribus Unum?
7. The Olive Branch?
8. The Crest?
9. The Colors?
10. What is the meaning of the name of the State of Arizona?

ANSWERS

1. February 1st. (See Article IX, Section 8 of the National By-Laws.)
2. Dark blue background on which appears the Coat of Arms of the President, surrounded with a circle of stars of the number on the union of our Country's Flag.
3. The native American Eagle, in full color, now faces to the right and towards the olive branch of peace.
4. The Shield consists of 13 vertical stripes, typifies the 13 original States, borne unsupported on the breast of the Eagle, indicating that the Nation stands on its own feet for Right and Justice.
5. The blue "Chief" (upper part of shield), unites the whole, representing Congress.
6. "One out of many" alludes to this whole nation whose strength and preservation comes from Congress.
7. The olive branch and arrows (13) held by the eagle denote the power of peace and war which is vested exclusively in Congress.
8. The crest over the head of the eagle shows an arc of 13 cloud puffs with 13 stars, denoting a new constellation among the sovereign powers.
9. Red: valor; White: purity and innocence; Blue: vigilance, perseverance and justice.

10. From the Spanish, arida zona or dry belt or the Pima Indian words, ari and zonac, meaning lack of water.

LOGAN PONY FARM
Highway 71 North Nevada, Mo.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Logan

VITAL STATISTICS 1826-1876

Jackson County, Missouri
Copies \$5 Prepaid

Mrs. Paul Felix
442 Greenway Terrace
Kansas City, Missouri

WATCHES WANTED!

ANY CONDITION. Highest prices paid. Also broken jewelry, spectacles, dental gold, diamonds, silver. Cash sent promptly. Mail articles today or write for information. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LOWE'S

Dept. DA, Holland Bldg.
ST. LOUIS 1, MO.

Compliments of

Thornton National Bank

Nevada

Missouri

"Eighty-five Years On The Same Corner"

1869

1953

Greetings from
ZACHARIAH DAVIES CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Brunswick, Tennessee

Play Refreshed ...Have A Coke



Before the game, during the game, after the game, a frosty bottle of ice-cold Coca-Cola is so refreshing.

BOTTLES UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE COCA-COLA COMPANY BY

Ten Ways to Perpetuate a Society

1. Do come to meetings.
2. When you come—be on time.
3. If the weather doesn't suit you, come anyway.
4. If you attend the meeting, commend the efforts of the officers and other members.
5. Do accept an office or chairmanship, as it is more satisfactory to work than to criticize.
6. Don't get sore if you are not appointed on a committee, but if you are appointed, attend all committee meetings.
7. If asked by the chairman to give an opinion regarding some important matter, say what you honestly think of it.
8. Do all you can to help. When others roll up their sleeves and do their bit, join the workers and add your efforts.
9. Subscribe to the MAGAZINE, especially if you are an officer or a chairman.
10. Be always on the lookout for new members. Your society will prosper.

—Sue Curtiss Webster
Regent, Seminole Chapter
West Palm Beach, Florida

*Priscilla
of Boston*

Makers of fine wedding gowns

PATTEN & CO. INC.
OF TEWKSBURY

Carnation Specialists

Established 1870

Tewksbury, Massachusetts

TELEPHONE LEICESTER 5811

LEICESTER SAVINGS BANK

LEICESTER, MASS.

Incorporated April 17, 1869

**Deposits draw INTEREST from the
FIRST business day of EVERY MONTH**

Bank By Mail

WARREN C. LANE
President

WALTER A. McMULLIN
Treasurer

Among Our Contributors

Grace Lee (Mrs. Maurice James) Kenyon is a member of the Katherine Gaylord Chapter in Connecticut.

Mrs. Ethel L. Moore, of Englewood, N. J., is a past Regent of the Polly Wyckoff Chapter.

Miss Dorothy LeVere Halloran is a Member-at-Large in California.

Allan L. Truax, of Crosby, North Dakota, presented to the National Society's Library his valuable "Guide to the American Revolution."

Mary Clark Littell lives in Madison, Va.

Tula Barbee is a former State Chairman of the D. A. R. Committee for the Erection of the Bell Tower at Valley Forge. She is a member of the Marcia Burns Chapter, District of Columbia. The Chapter won first prize in a national contest at the time she wrote her story.

Col. John C. Jennison, Jr., USAF Base Commander of Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Ga., presented his article before the Lachlan McIntosh Chapter. It was sent to the Magazine by Geraldine G. Bush, then Chapter Program Chairman.

The article on the Rock Hill Boys' Work Program was sent by Joseph J. Eley, Director of Publicity for Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa., at request of Mrs. James Patton, Hon. President General.

Mrs. LeRoy Sanders is Director, Historical Society of Berks Co., Reading, Pa.

Helen Kennard (William Atkins) MacKenzie is past Regent of Ruth Hart Chapter, D. A. R., Meriden, Conn.

The article on Polio Prevention was prepared for our Magazine by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, through Miss Virginia Blood, consultant for women's activities.

Miss Clemmie Henry for many years served officially at Maryville College.

Lou Fletcher (Mrs. Guy B.) Fairchild is a member of the Daughters of Liberty Chapter, Duluth, Minn.

Dinner for Men

A dinner for men friends of the D. A. R. will be held at 6:30 Monday night, April 19, in the Pan American Room of the Mayflower Hotel. Reservations at \$5.50 should be made with Mr. Grahame T. Smallwood, Chairman, 1026 17th St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

DO YOUR SPRING PLANNING NOW!

PLAQUES and MARKERS By NEWMAN

—a name synonymous with
finer quality since 1882

HAND-TOOLED MASTERPIECES in cast bronze. That is why NEWMAN has always been first choice of Chapters from coast to coast.

TODAY

please write for brochures of officially approved and special markers and tablets. No obligation.

NEWMAN BROTHERS, INC.

674 West 4th St.

Cincinnati 3, Ohio

Judd & Detweiler

INCORPORATED

(Established in 1868)

PRINTERS

THIS MAGAZINE IS FROM OUR PRESSES

FLORIDA AVE. & ECKINGTON PLACE
WASHINGTON 2 • D C

"MY KINSMEN"

FAMILY
RECORD BOOKS

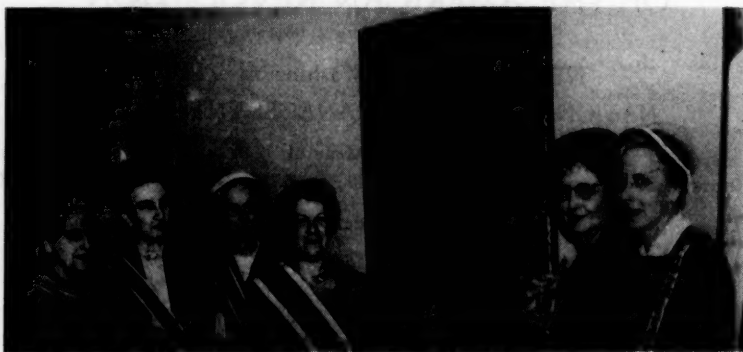
make it easy for you to keep record of your ancestry, family history, near relatives, etc. Complete with directions and work sheets. \$2.00 postpaid. A fine present for child or adult. Use a lifetime. Satisfaction or refund.

THEDA KORN GROSS

Jackson Center, Ohio

Chapter articles must be typewritten, double-spaced, not over 299 words. Start with Chapter name and address. An officer's name must be signed. Only outstanding activities should be sent—not more than once a year. Only glossy photos can be used for cuts. The charge is \$6 per cut.

Bronze Plaque Honoring Mrs. Patton Unveiled



A bronze plaque honoring Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, 1950-53, authorized by the 62nd Continental Congress, was unveiled and dedicated Wednesday afternoon, October 14, 1953, on the south wall outside the D. A. R. Museum in the Administration Building. A large number of National Officers, State Regents and others were present.

The dedication ritual was read by Miss Gertrude Carraway, President General, and Mrs. J. Herschel White, National Chairman of the Conservation Committee. The plaque was unveiled by Mrs. Kenneth T. Trehwella, First Vice President General, who served as Registrar General during Mrs. Patton's administration.

In the photograph are (left to right) Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, past Historian General, Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, past Treasurer General, and Mrs. Roland M. James, past Librarian General, all of whom served as National Officers with Mrs. Patton; Miss Carraway, Mrs. Patton and Mrs. Trehwella.

The inscription on the plaque reads: "In Tribute To Mrs. James Blaine Patton (Marguerite Courtright Patton), President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, 1950-1953. 'With Gratitude and Appreciation for her Outstanding Administration' (Sixty-second Continental Congress). Placed by National Society Daughters of the American Revolution 1953."

D. A. R. Circle

(Continued from page 32)

Committee of the D. A. R., sang two soprano solos. Miss Brown was accompanied by Mrs. Paul Reitz, State Chairman of American Music for the D. A. R. in New York.

The colors for the day were carried by Miss Shelia Nelson. The children of the Chautauqua Boys and Girls Clubs, together with the "Children of the American Revolution" from Jamestown, N. Y., led in the participation of the Pledge of Allegiance and the singing of the national anthem. The meeting was brought to a stirring close by the singing of two numbers by the Chautauqua Choir: "The Prayer for Peace," and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," directed by Mr. Charles Schmidt. Dr. William Volkel presided at the Massey Memorial Organ.

The "Circle" was grateful for the pres-

ence of Miss Carraway, and her inspiring address, and for the privilege of presenting to her representatives from over one hundred chapters from twenty-two states.

During July and August the "Daughters" in Chautauqua meet every Thursday afternoon in the Chapel of the United Presbyterian House. Interesting programs are given and matters of interest to the Society are discussed. Besides Mrs. Erb, who served as president, the other officers responsible for the successful summer activities this past season were: Mrs. Mary Ducorran, vice president, St. Louis Chapter; Mrs. Walter Horn, recording secretary, Shaker Heights Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Margaret Eisaman, corresponding secretary, Fort Pitt Chapter, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. James Bates, treasurer, Moshannon Chapter, Philipsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Earl Colton, chaplain, Jamestown Chapter, Jamestown, N. Y.

Margaret Bruce (Mrs. Walter) Horn
Recording Secretary

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—1953-54

President General

MISS GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY, Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

1st Vice President General

MRS. KENNETH T. TREWHELLA, 102 Connecticut Boulevard, East Hartford, Conn.

Chaplain General

MRS. WILL ED GUPTON, Franklin Road, Nashville, Tenn.

Recording Secretary General

MRS. THOMAS HENRY LEE,
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General

MRS. EDWARD R. BARROW
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Organizing Secretary General

MRS. ROBERT V. H. DUNCAN
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Treasurer General

MRS. J. DEFOREST RICHARDS
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Registrar General

MRS. LEONARD D. WALLACE
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Historian General

MRS. WAYNE M. CORY
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Librarian General

MRS. GEOFFREY CREYKE
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Curator General

MRS. RICHARD C. SOUTHGATE
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

MRS. EDGAR A. FULLER, 213 14th Street, Santa Monica, Calif.

Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1954)

MISS MARGARET HELEN GOODWIN
745 Church St., Beloit, Wisc.

MRS. JOHN N. PHARR
New Iberia, La.

MRS. H. B. KIRKPATRICK
Arlington Apts., 515 S. Aiken Ave.,
Pittsburgh 32, Pa.

MRS. YOUNG HARRIS YARBROUGH
Milledgeville, Ga.

MRS. WILLIAM LOUIS AINSWORTH
Green Haven, Route 2, Derby, Kansas

MRS. ROY EDWIN HEYWOOD
201 Prospect St., Portland, Maine

MRS. HARRY J. SMITH, 1210 Ann St., Parkersburg, W. Va.

(Term of office expires 1955)

MRS. FRANK GARLAND TRAU
710 W. Washington Ave., Sherman, Texas

MRS. GEORGE W. S. MUSGRAVE
315 Washington Blvd., Laurel, Md.

MRS. WALTER C. POMEROY
1016 Oakland Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

MRS. PATRICK HENRY ODOM
2979 St. Johns Ave., Jacksonville 5, Fla.

MRS. ROBERT KING WISE
1709 Hollywood Dr., Columbia, S. C.

MRS. FREDERIC A. GROVES
Terry Hill, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

MRS. SMITH G. FALLAW, 541 Park Ave., Birmingham 9, Ala.

(Term of office expires 1956)

MRS. WARDER LEE BRAERTON
345 South Ogden, Denver, Col.

MRS. BURL D. ELLIOTT
311 North Market St., Oskaloosa, Iowa

MRS. FERDINAND J. FRIEDLI
221 So. Pennsylvania Ave., Belleville, Ill.

MRS. WILLIAM V. TYNES
7451 Glencagles Rd., Norfolk 8, Va.

MRS. RALPH W. GREENLAW
15 Garden St., Chatham, N. J.

MRS. RALPH ORAL WHITAKER
199 N. Main St., London, Ohio

MRS. EDGAR B. COOK, 244 Edgerton Street, Rochester, N. Y.

ALABAMA
State
Syl
State
Ave
ALAS
State
State
Ave
ARIZ
State
Clu
State
Tuc
ARKA
State
Blu
State
Stre
CALIF
State
Berl
State
1062
COLO
State
Pue
State
Mon
CONN
State
Carn
State
1492
DELA
State
RD#
State
Waln
DISTR
State
N.W.
State
Ave.
FLORI
State
Ave.
State
84 D
GEORG
State
Rd.
State
boro.
HAWA
State
Hon
State
Place
IDAHO
State
Falls.
State
Julia
ILLINO
State
Road.
State
Ever
INDIAN
State
Drive.
State
Drive.
IOWA
State
Marsh
State
Clark
KANSAS
State
Lawre
State

National Board of Management—Continued

State Regents and State Vice Regents for 1953-54

ALABAMA

State Regent—Mrs. JOHN ODEN LUTTRELL, Box 588, Sylacauga.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. JOHN T. CLARKE, 3108 Thomas Ave., Montgomery

ALASKA

State Regent—Mrs. EDDY DAVIS, Box 1263, Fairbanks.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. MATTHEW F. LOVE, 522 Seventh Ave., Fairbanks.

ARIZONA

State Regent—Mrs. THEODORE G. MCKESSON, 9 E. Country Club Drive, Phoenix.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. IVAN PETERS, 819 E. First St., Tucson

ARKANSAS

State Regent—Mrs. H. A. KNORR, 1401 Linden St., Pine Bluff.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. OSCAR A. FENTRESS, 1805 North A Street, Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA

State Regent—Mrs. BRUCE L. CANAGA, 2727 Woolsey St., Berkeley 5.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. RUTH ELIZABETH AFFERSON ROUS, 10624 Rochester Ave., Los Angeles 24.

COLORADO

State Regent—Mrs. ARTHUR L. ALLEN, 1800 Elizabeth St., Pueblo.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. W. F. GILLASPEY, Box 598, Montrose.

CONNECTICUT

State Regent—Mrs. C. HAROLD WELCH, Brewster Lane, Mt. Carmel.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. RONALD BERWICK MACKENZIE, 1492 Unquowa Road, Fairfield.

DELAWARE

State Regent—Mrs. CHARLES I. HOCH, Narman's Road, RD#3, Wilmington.
State Vice Regent—Miss M. CATHERINE DOWNING, 402 S. Walnut St., Milford.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

State Regent—Miss MAMIE F. HAWKINS, 3712 Jocelyn St., N.W., Washington 15.
State Vice Regent—Miss FAUSTINE DENNIS, 110 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington 2.

FLORIDA

State Regent—Mrs. AUSTIN WILLIAMSON, 1617 Avondale Ave., Jacksonville 5.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. WILLIAM A. KLINE, Mirasol Hotel, 84 Davis Blvd., Tampa.

GEORGIA

State Regent—Mrs. THOMAS EARLE STRIBLING, 3443 Roxboro Rd., N.E., Atlanta.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. ROBERT HENRY HUMPHREY, Swainsboro.

HAWAII

State Regent—Mrs. WILBERT I. HARRINGTON, 4315 Siesta Dr., Honolulu 17.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. CRYSTAL MOORE, 446 Nahua Place, Apt. 8, Honolulu.

IDAHO

State Regent—Mrs. GRANVILLE G. ALLEN, RFD#3, Twin Falls.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. RALEIGH WILLARD ALSBRIGHT, Juliaetta.

ILLINOIS

State Regent—Mrs. ROBERT MILTON BEAK, 222 E. Park Road, Wheaton.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. HENRY C. WARNER, 321 E. Everett St., Dixon.

INDIANA

State Regent—Mrs. HERBERT RALSTON HILL, 349 Buckingham Drive, Indianapolis 8.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. HARRY H. WOLF, 414 Riverside Drive, Muncie.

IOWA

State Regent—Mrs. GEORGE L. OWINGS, 410 W. Main St., Marshalltown.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. CHARLES EDWARD SWANSON, 513 Clark Ave., Council Bluffs.

KANSAS

State Regent—Mrs. EDWIN F. AWELS, 2032 Massachusetts, Lawrence.
State Vice Regent—Miss MAUDE HAYES, Douglass.

KENTUCKY

State Regent—Mrs. COLLIS POTTER HUDSON, Box 649, Pikeville.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. CLAGETT HOKE, Jeffersonton.

LOUISIANA

State Regent—Mrs. HERBERT C. PARKER, 7 Audubon Blvd., New Orleans.
State Vice Regent—Miss EM MOORE, 972 Jordan St., Shreveport.

MAINE

State Regent—Mrs. ASHMEAD WHITE, 157 Broadway, Bangor.
State Vice Regent—Miss ALICE ROGERS PARSONS, Box 267, York.

MARYLAND

State Regent—Mrs. ROSS BORING HAGER, 703 Glen Allen Drive, Baltimore 29.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. C. W. P. WHIP, 7 Woodlawn Ave., Catonsville 28.

MASSACHUSETTS

State Regent—Mrs. JAMES J. HEPBURN, 120 Babcock St., Brookline 46.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. ALFRED NEWMAN GRAHAM, 130 Pleasant St., Leicester.

MICHIGAN

State Regent—Mrs. RALPH W. NEWLAND, 390 Ridgeway, St. Joseph.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. CLARENCE WICKERSHAM WACKER, 580 Suffield Road, Birmingham.

MINNESOTA

State Regent—Mrs. GEORGE H. BRADDOCK, 5300 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. BERTHAM B. LEE, 318 N. 14th Ave. E., Duluth 5.

MISSISSIPPI

State Regent—Mrs. HERBERT D. FORREST, 747 Euclid Ave., Jackson.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. SAMUEL TALMADGE PILKINTON, Artesia.

MISSOURI

State Regent—Mrs. ANDREW T. STERNAT, 10176 Looksway Drive, St. Louis 15.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. J. D. PYATT, 706 W. 10th St., Trenton.

MONTANA

State Regent—Mrs. FRED E. MAY, Bigfork.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. JOHN HARVEY, 140 W. Fremont St., Butte.

NEBRASKA

State Regent—Mrs. ALBERT J. RASMUSSEN, 81st and Woolworth Ave., Omaha.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. JOSEPH CLARK STRAIN, 644 Lincoln St., Hebron.

NEVADA

State Regent—Mrs. ROBERT C. BAKER, 836 Lander St., Reno.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. CHARLES PRIEST, 1276 Cordon Ave., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

State Regent—Mrs. ARNOLD DAVID CUTTING, P.O. Box 504, Claremont.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. THOMAS RYTER ROONEY, Poor-town Road, Newmarket.

NEW JERSEY

State Regent—Mrs. THOMAS EARLE REEVES, Holly Bush Orchard, RD#1, Elmer.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. RUDOLPH LEONARD NOVAK, 11 Park St., Bloomfield.

NEW MEXICO

State Regent—Mrs. JOHN HERMAN PRINCE, Box 40, La-Huerta, Carlsbad.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. BYRON BUFORD WILSON, 108 N. Missouri St., Roswell.

NEW YORK

State Regent—Mrs. HAROLD E. EMB, 77 Magnolia Ave., Garden City, L. I.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. THURMAN C. WARREN, JR., 326 Amherst Ave., Ticonderoga.

NORTH CAROLINA

State Regent—Mrs. GEORGE ALBERT KERNOLLE, 614 Central Ave., Burlington.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. JOHN M. MASSEY, 2300 Hopedale Ave., Charlotte.

NORTH DAKOTA

State Regent—Mrs. CARL LEIN, 320 11th St., Bismarck.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. EDWIN TOSTEVIN, 411 4th St., N.W.,
Mandan.

OHIO

State Regent—Mrs. MARSHALL H. BIXLER, Route 5,
Fremont.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. ARTHUR THESCOTT DAVIS, 127
Vincent Blvd., Alliance.

OKLAHOMA

State Regent—Mrs. WILSON W. STARR, 629 Church St., Alva.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. CHARLES A. PARKIN, 1140 S. New-
port St., Tulsa.

OREGON

State Regent—Mrs. ALLAN McLEAN, 3120 N.W. LUTRY Ter-
race, Portland.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. ALBERT H. POWERS, 955 S. 5th St.,
Coos Bay.

PENNSYLVANIA

State Regent—Mrs. HERBERT PATTERSON, 609 North Ave.,
Wilkinsburg.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. HENRY H. RHODES, 7876 Spring
Ave., Elkins Park 17.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

State Regent—Mrs. MARCEL R. CARLSON, 4211 Madison Ave.,
San Diego 16, Calif.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. CHARLES J. PAINTER, Apt. 929,
Cairo Hotel, Washington, D. C.

RHODE ISLAND

State Regent—Mrs. CHARLES EVERETT HURDIS, 109 Smith-
field Road, North Providence.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. LAWRENCE FRANCIS VORIES, Box
58, Harmony.

SOUTH CAROLINA

State Regent—Mrs. JAMES T. OWEN, Elloroe.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. MATTHEW WHITE PATRICK, White
Oak.

SOUTH DAKOTA

State Regent—Miss LUCILE ELDREDGE, 1511 Douglas Ave.,
Yankton.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. FRANK BRILEY, Clayton Bldg.,
Mobridge.

TENNESSEE

State Regent—Mrs. THOMAS BRANDON, Lebanon Road,
Murfreesboro.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. ELMER D. RULE, 209 Hillcrest
Drive, Chattanooga.

TEXAS

State Regent—Mrs. LORETTA GRIM THOMAS, 3302 S. Mc-
Gregor Way, Houston 21.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. FELIX IRWIN, Rt. 1, Box 62A,
Corpus Christi.

UTAH

State Regent—Mrs. ARTHUR LLOYD THOMAS, Jr., 1321 E.
South Temple, Salt Lake City 2.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. WILLIAM H. LOCAN, P. O. Box
481, Ogden.

MEXICO

Mrs. MELVILLE HICKEY TATSPAUGH, Ave. Insurgentes 594,
Mexico City. (Chapter Regent.)

VERMONT

State Regent—Mrs. DONALD SPEARE ARNOLD, Bethel.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. HERMAN WESTON, Saxton's River.

VIRGINIA

State Regent—Mrs. C. BERNARD BAILEY, 656 Evergreen
Ave., Charlottesville.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. MAURICE B. TONKIN, 313 Fergu-
son Ave., Hilton Village.

WASHINGTON

State Regent—Mrs. OSCAR R. SCHUMANN, 202 S. 28th Ave.,
Yakima.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. OTTO BERTILS, 215 W. 20th St.,
Olympia.

WEST VIRGINIA

State Regent—Mrs. WILLIAM W. McCLAUGHERTY, 116 Oak-
hurst Ave., Bluefield.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. EDWARD S. PHILLIPS, Washington
Farms, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN

State Regent—Mrs. FRANK LESLIE HARRIS, 1720 College
Ave., Racine.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. MORTIMER PEARCE ALLEN, 2756 N.
Murray Ave., Milwaukee.

WYOMING

State Regent—Mrs. ANTHONY M. RIES, 109 W. Pershing
Bldg., Cheyenne.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. C. A. ALLEN, 814 Park St., Laramie.

CHINA

State Regent—Mrs. HOLLES A. WILBUR, 385 Elizabeth St.,
Pasadena 6, Calif.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. NELSON T. JOHNSON, 4602 Van
Ness St. N.W., Washington 16, D. C.

CUBA

State Regent—Mrs. GEORGE A. CURRY, Calle Primera y San
Antonio, LaLisa, Marinabo.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. ANTHONY A. HERSCHEMANN, Calle
5, No. 557, Vedado, Havana.

ENGLAND

State Regent—Mrs. THEODORE W. LULING, Newlands, 19
Dover Park Dr., Roehampton, London S. W. 13.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. ALBERT R. FISHBURN, 7937 Rose-
land Drive, LaJolla, Calif.

FRANCE

State Regent—Mrs. HARLAN P. ROWE, Laurel Hill Road,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
State Vice Regent—Princess MARGARET BONCOMPAGNI, Hotel
Westminster, 2 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

CANAL ZONE

Mrs. RUDOLPH W. RUBELLI, Box 1335, Cristobal (Chapter
Regent.)

PUERTO RICO

Mrs. RAFAEL GONZALEZ, R. R. #1, Box 1, Isla Verde Road,
San Juan. (Chapter Regent.)

ITALY

Mrs. PIETRO ANDREANI, Viale Corso 63, Rome (Chapter
Regent.)

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General

Mrs. GRACE L. H. BROSBEAU
9 Martin Dale, Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART
3362 Reading Road, Cincinnati 29, Ohio.

Mrs. RUSSELL WILLIAM MAGNA
178 Madison Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

Mrs. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, 1923
Hillcrest, Moline, Illinois.

Mrs. HENRY BOURNE JOY, 1935
299 Lake Shore Road, Grosse Pointe
Park, Mich.

Mrs. CHARLES BEACH BOOTHBY, 1938
2036 Oak St., South Pasadena, Calif.

Mrs. FRANK M. DICK, 1941
"Dunmavin," Cambridge, Md.

Mrs. WILLIAM A. BECKER
38 Douglas Road, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Mrs. HENRY M. ROBERT, JR.
53 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. WILLIAM H. POUCH
1 E. 66th St., New York 21, N. Y.

Honorary Vice Presidents General

Mrs. THOMAS J. MAULDIN, 1942
Pickens, South Carolina.

Mrs. HARPER DONELSON SHEPPARD, 1943
117 Frederick St., Hanover, Pa.

Mrs. ROBERT J. JOHNSTON, 1943
Humboldt, Iowa.

Mrs. KENT HAMILTON, 1944
2317 Scottwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

Mrs. C. EDWARD MURRAY, 1952
301 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. JULIUS YOUNG TALMADGE
1295 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

Mrs. ROSCOE C. O'BYRNE
912 Main St., Brookville, Ind.

Mrs. JAMES B. PAYTON
1676 Franklin Ave., Columbus 5, Ohio.

Mrs. KATHERINE WHITE KITTREDGE, 1947
"Whitescres," Springfield, Vt.

Mrs. E. THOMAS BOTS, 1948
1313 Clarkson St., Denver, Colo.

Mrs. HOWARD H. McCALL, 1948
1041 W. Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Miss LILLIAN CHENOWETH, 1951
1350 Meridian Pl., N.W., Washing-
ton 10, D. C.

National Chairmen of National Committees

American Indians	MRS. LUTHER EUGENE TOMM, 2516 S. Harvard Ct., Tulsa 5, Okla.
American Red Cross	MRS. CHARLES R. CURTISS, 954 Glenwood Ave., Joliet, Ill.
Americanism and D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship	MRS. ASHMEAD WHITE, 157 Broadway, Bangor, Me.
Subcommittees, Vice Chairmen	
D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship	MRS. J. H. MORROW, Box 159, Moore, Mont.
Pacific Coast Immigration	MRS. SAMUEL G. CLARK, 378 PARNASSUS AVE., San Francisco 17, Calif.
Approved Schools	MRS. SHERMAN B. WATSON, 210 Perimeter Dr., S. E., Albuquerque, N. Mex. (Home Membership—Iowa)
Conservation	MRS. JAMES HERSCHEL WHITE, 4101 Montview Blvd., Denver 7, Colo.
Correct Use of the Flag	MRS. WILLIAM LOUIS AINSWORTH, Green Haven, Rt. 2, Derby, Kans.
Credentials	MRS. C. RAYMOND HARNED, 1055 N. 22nd St., Allentown, Pa.
D. A. R. Good Citizens	MRS. ROLAND M. JAMES, 245 E. Third St., Tucson, Ariz.
D. A. R. Magazine	MRS. EARL M. HALE, 124 Park Place, Eau Claire, Wis.
D. A. R. Magazine Advertising	MRS. EMMETTE WALLACE, 1007 E. 23rd St., Bryan, Tex.
D. A. R. Museum	MRS. RICHARD C. SOUTHCATE, 67 Maple St., White River Junction, Vt.
D. A. R. Student Loan Fund	MRS. HENRY ALLAN IRONSDIE, No. Church St., Thomaston, Ga.
Genealogical Records	MRS. HOWARD P. ARNEST, 4166 N. E. Beaumont St., Portland 13, Ore.
Honor Roll	MRS. CHESTER F. MILLER, 1237 Owen St., Saginaw, Mich.
Insignia	MRS. LAWRENCE TINSLEY, Box 591, Custer, So. Dak.
Junior American Citizens	MRS. A. J. RASMUSSEN, 81st and Woolworth Ave., Omaha 6, Nebr.
Junior Membership	MISS LOUISE J. GRUBER, 824 Foss Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa. MISS VIRGINIA HORNE, 206 Greene St., Wadesboro, N. C., <i>Promotion Chairman</i>
Membership	MRS. THOMAS BURCHETT, 2529 Hackworth St., Ashland, Ky.
Motion Picture	MRS. F. ALLEN BURT, 105 Stedman St., Brookline, Mass.
National Defense	MRS. JAMES B. PATTON, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Press Relations	MRS. FRANK B. CUFF, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (330 Ridge- way, White Plains, N. Y.)
Program	MRS. A. KEITH MCCLUNG, Sr., Hartford, W. Va.
Subcommittees	
Advancement of American Music	MRS. GEORGE FREDERICK EMERICK, 1422 Lincoln St., Portsmouth, O.
Radio and Television	MRS. EDWIN H. LOTZ, 201 Ridgewood Rd., West Hartford, Conn.
Resolutions	MRS. T. B. THORCKMORTON, 919 45th St., Des Moines, Iowa
Transportation	MRS. HARRY F. ASPINWALL, 440 Hermosa Dr., N. E., Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Administrative Committees

Executive	MISS GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Finance	MRS. E. ERNEST WOOLLEN, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (Wash- ington Apts., Baltimore, Md.)
Auditing	MRS. EDWARD R. BARROW, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (3402 Overbrook Lane, Houston 19, Tex.)
Printing	MISS LILLIAN CHENOWETH, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (1350 Meridian Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C.)
Buildings and Grounds	MRS. CHARLES CARROLL HAIG, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (2314 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Md.)
Art Critics	MR. MACGILL JAMES, National Gallery of Art, Washington 25, D. C.
Personnel	MRS. ROBERT V. H. DUNCAN, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (218 S. Fairfax St., Alexandria, Va.)
Advisory	MR. C. F. JACOBSEN, National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.

Chairmen of Special Committees

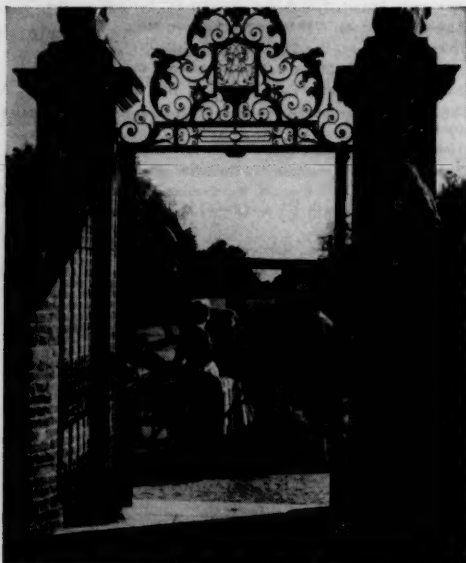
Approved Schools Survey	MRS. LOWELL E. BURNELLE, 19 Republic St., Glouster, O.
Revision of By-Laws	MRS. C. W. S. MUSGRAVE, 315 Washington Blvd., Laurel, Md.
Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge	MRS. BENJAMIN RAMAGE WILLIAMS, 428 N. McKean St., Butler, Pa.
Units Overseas	MRS. RAYMOND C. GOODFELLOW, 115 South Kingman Rd., South Orange, N. J.
Banquet	MRS. E. ERNEST WOOLLEN, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (Wash- ington Apts., Baltimore, Md.)
National Board Dinners	MRS. ARTHUR C. HOUGHTON, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. (5303 Brookway Dr., Washington 16, D. C.)

planned just for **YOU**, **D.A.R. MEMBERS!**

A Beautiful and Historic 2-Day Post Congressional Tour

See and enjoy Fredericksburg • Richmond

• Colonial Williamsburg • Old Point Comfort • Historic Yorktown and Jamestown



UNITED STATES TRAVEL AGENCY, INC.

(Not a government agency)

807 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Ralph L. Preble, Convention Manager

**PLEASE SEND ME YOUR ILLUSTRATED
POST CONGRESSIONAL TOUR BOOKLET.**

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

... IN THE FULL GLORY OF SPRINGTIME!

■ And all along the way, the best of hotel accommodations—excellent Table d'hôte meals—the comfortable luxury of private motor coach transportation!

■ Do plan on this Virginia tour of American Shrines following your Annual D. A. R. Congress! Famous historic homes—the Colonial wonder of Williamsburg—history in the making at Yorktown and Jamestown—the romantic Old South—towns and cities most prominent in American history—a countryside unmatched for beauty in all the East.

■ This whole glorious weekend is under the skilled supervision of our travel specialist. From Washington and back to Washington, everything is planned for your comfort—your pleasure. Don't miss it!

April 24-25, 1954

**ONLY \$42.50 EACH
PLUS \$3.80 TAXES**

**SEND NOW FOR YOUR FREE
TOUR BOOKLET**

Sole Official Transportation Agents

**UNITED STATES
TRAVEL AGENCY, INC.**

(Not a government agency)

Att.: Mr. Ralph L. Preble, Convention Mgr.

807 15th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

L
!

of
le
of

of
al
ic
ns-
wn
ith
in
in-

der
vel
to
for
miss

EE

ts

C.

gr.